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EACH TABLET BEARS THE NAME «PALGIN»
PALGIN
AGAINST HEADACHE AND TOOTHACHE

# THE JERUSALEM POST

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## DEMOCRACY AND DEMAGOGY

ESSENTIALLY, Mr. Ben-Gurion addressed the Mapai Central Committee at such length yesterday in order to explain why he feels unable to accept the decision of the Ministerial Committee on the Lavon "Affair," even though it was formally approved by the majority of the Cabinet.

This is a matter that has become of prime interest not only to Mapai, but to the nation as a whole, firstly, because there is a large majority of citizens who cannot look with equanimity upon Mr. Ben Gurion's going in such circumstances, but also because his determination in this matter is being represented by a considerable and voluble part of the population as profoundly undemocratic. If the Prime Minister cannot accept the majority decision of the Cabinet, they say, then he must indeed resign, or those who desire his continued leadership must persuade him to yield, and not ask the Cabinet to reconsider its decisions. As against this, it must be appreciated that the report of the Ministerial Committee was in effect the work of one man and that it was pared down deliberately in order to obtain the desired unanimous vote. There is no great democratic decision here that is being overruled by one man, but much more nearly the judgement of one man that is being challenged by another man.

In his address yesterday Mr. Ben-Gurion unfolds a story that seems almost naive by comparison with what has been called the talmudical abstruseness of the "Affair." There had been an Olshan-Dori Committee that had ruled there could be no clear opinion in the dispute involving Mr. Lavon and an officer. Subsequently there had been indications of improper behaviour on the part of the officer, and Mr. Ben-Gurion had ordered a military enquiry, the Cohn Committee. Before it got under way, Mr. Lavon had demanded "rehabilitation," but Mr. Ben-Gurion had declined to take any action until the Cohn Committee had completed its deliberations. He had been shocked to see that a full account of that conversation had promptly appeared in "Ma'ariv." This feeling had been reinforced by Mr. Lavon's open appeal to anti-Mapai sentiments in the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, and by the fact that he had been the first person to drag the defence establishment into a political quarrel.

It was only at this point that he had turned his attention to the "Affair" itself and considered its various inexplicable aspects. If Mr. Lavon had no knowledge of the grave order that was given, why should he have sought to persuade the Chief of Staff and the Senior Officer concerned — and Mr. Lavon does not deny this — to devise an "agreed version" of the incident for the Foreign Affairs Committee? If he had not known of the order, and in view of the gravity of the affair, why did he not immediately institute an inquiry, suspend the officer, take some other drastic action? There were crucial points here that could be cleared up only by means of an inquiry authorized to question Mr. Lavon himself. And why did Mr. Lavon object so strenuously to such an inquiry? Then a Ministerial Committee was instructed to decide whether there was need for such an inquiry. The Committee had exceeded its terms of reference and chosen to decide the issue itself, although its procedure was quite inadequate for this purpose. Mr. Ben-Gurion could not accept a ruling arrived at in such a manner.

Many people feel today that the whole sorry affair should be abandoned, that there must be no victor and no vanquished if equilibrium is to be re-established. If Mr. Ben-Gurion were prone by nature to convenient compromises that would certainly be the obvious way to escape further unpleasantness. But it is doubtful whether Israel has yet reached a state of security and stability where we can survive with a Prime Minister who seeks compromises to avoid difficulties, or whether we should be where we are had he done so in the past.

As regards Mr. Lavon, he was appointed to head the Histadrut years before he was "rehabilitated" by the Ministerial Committee. If anybody considers he should withdraw now, it is because of the damage he has done to Mapai, damage that is most likely irreparable. This is nothing to do with the original "Affair" and in no way affected by the findings of the Ministerial Committee, and it is not undemocratic. The real danger to democracy stems at the moment from successful demagogy and the tendency to submit to threats of "trouble."

## Local Councils For Algeria In Three Months

ALGIERS (Reuter). — The first stage of President de Gaulle's self-government plan for Algeria, approved in last Sunday's referendum, is likely to be achieved in three months' time, the official spokesman here, M. Coup de Frejac, said last night.

Regional councils and local assemblies will probably be installed within that time, he told a press conference. There are three administrative regions in Algeria, based on Algiers, Oran and Constantine, and the local assemblies will be set up in districts each based on a large town.

There was no prospect of the promised Algerian executive being set up in the immediate future. He warned that any violence by those who wanted either to hasten the project or to wreck it would "compromise the chances of peace."

This statement was interpreted here as meaning that General de Gaulle intends to wait for a cease-fire before installing the executive.

## Harman Sees Atom Issue Settled

By JESSE ZEL LURIE.
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON.—After talking for 40 minutes to Secretary of State Herter on Wednesday afternoon, Israel Ambassador Avraham Harman told reporters he did not think Israel's Negev reactor would ever make the front pages again. He was too polite to say there was no reason for the reactor to have figured so prominently in the news at all.

Mr. Harman, who returned from Israel on Tuesday, gave the outgoing Secretary a report on Israel's progress after a year and-a-half of absence from his country. He indicated that the reactor issue was closed.

But the widespread publicity about Israel atomic capabilities — the real reason for the hysterical reports will probably never be known — has left an indelible impression on the public mind.

On a TV panel discussion the other evening, a speaker asked what would happen when Israel had the atomic bomb. The second panelist pointed out that Israel has denied it is making a bomb. The first replied that he cited Israel symbolically as a small country with atomic capabilities, and that there is the possibility of small countries getting stocks of atomic bombs, thus spreading the danger of a nuclear war being started by a mad, Hitler-type ruler.

### Chicago Synagogue Blasted by Bomb

CHICAGO (INA). — A full-scale police hunt was underway yesterday for the vandals who planted a bomb which exploded Wednesday night in the Anshe Emet Synagogue, the largest Conservative synagogue in Chicago.

The bomb went off just before midnight, about 90 minutes after participants in a meeting in the basement had left. The blast ripped a hole in the ground, smashed down two doors and cracked walls. Damage was estimated at about $2,000. Hundreds of windows in surrounding houses were shattered.

### ISRAEL STUDENT'S SUICIDE IN PARIS

PARIS. — A 28-year-old Israel student, Edward Levy, whose parents live in Jaffa, committed suicide here by jumping from a seventh-floor window. As far as is known, Levy had no material worries but it is believed he suffered a nervous breakdown brought on by overwork.




## US Backs Laos Gov't Bombing Sorties

**WASHINGTON (AP). — The U.S. State Department said yesterday that the Royal Laotian Government should be able to use "any methods at its disposal to protect itself against Communist onslaught aimed at the Government's overthrow."**

State Department Press Officer Lincoln White gave this reply signifying U.S. approval when asked about the Laotian use of American-made planes against the Russian-aided rebels.

Vientiane reports said the U.S. T-6 training-type propeller craft were used on Wednesday and yesterday to strafe and bomb rebel positions. British and French diplomats there were reported worried that the introduction of air attacks for the first time would bring the fighting into a new and more dangerous phase.

Mr. White said that the U.S. is actively considering "several proposals, suggestions and possible courses of action" with other free countries aimed at bringing peace with independence to Laos.

But he declined to say, on security grounds, just what is involved in the negotiations.

The spokesman said he was unfamiliar with the exact provisions of the 1954 Geneva agreement aimed at keeping new weapons from being introduced into the Indo-China area. But he said that any convention "has to recognize the right of the Government to self-defence, which is the overriding principle."

The Laotian pilots made their raid in four T-6 observation planes armed with rockets, machineguns and presumably with two 100-lb. bombs each. The U.S. had delivered the planes to pro-Western Premier Boun Oum's forces on Tuesday as part of the U.S. military support programme for Laos. They were the first armed planes the Laotian Government had received.

Boun Oum's Government had warned the Soviet Government on Monday that unless it halted its airlift of arms and ammunition to Capt. Kong Le's pro-Communist rebels in central Laos, it would take "appropriate steps."

Mr. White said he presumed America had given rockets to go with the planes supplied to the Laos Government.

## Ike: Must Keep Up Military Aid

WASHINGTON (AP). — President Eisenhower told Congress on Thursday that with a "belligerent and unrepentant" Communist China and an explosive situation in Laos, U.S. military assistance should be vigorously continued to friendly nations bordering the Communist bloc.

In his final State-of-the-Union message, which contained sharp references to Asia, the President firmly endorsed collective security as a cornerstone of American foreign policy.

His message counselled delicate handling and constant review of the "explosive situation in Laos and in such other trouble spots as Berlin, Africa and Cuba."

Mr. Eisenhower said that America has forged ahead in foreign and economic policy in the last eight years but still confronts grave problems.

He also spoke of intermittent declines in economic activity at home which he said leave "little room for complacency."

"I do not close this message implying that all is well" — that all problems are solved," Mr. Eisenhower said. "For progress implies both new and continuing problems and, unlike presidential administrations, problems rarely have terminal dates."

### Rusk Sees No Chance Of Truce with Peking

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — Mr. Dean Rusk, President-Elect Kennedy's choice as Secretary of State, said on Thursday he saw no possibility at the present time of establishing normal relations with Communist China.

Mr. Rusk was addressing a public hearing opened by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee preparatory to his formal nomination as Secretary.

## K: CROPS STOLEN IN FIELD

MOSCOW (AP). — Premier Khrushchev has charged that half the Ukrainian corn crop was stolen in the fields and thus production figures for that republic were falsified.

He warned Nikolai Podgorny, First Secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party and member of the Kremlin Presidium, about such deceit. He included Mr Podgorny's chief aide in the warning and said: "You will pay for this lack of leadership."

The scene, probably unprecedented in Kremlin annals, took place on Wednesday at a meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party but was disclosed only yesterday in the Soviet press.

The session started out quietly enough with Mr. Podgorny giving a glowing picture of the agricultral successes in his region. Such small failures as there were he blamed on a bad winter, a bad spring and a worse summer.

Among other things he claimed the Ukraine had grown 10½ million hectares of corn with an average yield of 17½ centners (50 kgs. equals one centner) per hectare. That would be a total of 183,750,000 centners.

### Politics Return To Turkey Today

ANKARA (AP). — The Interior Ministry last night gave permission for a resumption of full and free political activity in Turkey, suspended since the anti-Menderes coup of last May.

As of today, political parties will be allowed to form and begin campaigning for elections which have been promised by October 29.

## Rabat Detains Crew Of Emigrant Boat

RABAT. — The Moroccan authorities in Melilla, north Morocco, have arrested the Spanish captain and two crewmen who were the sole survivors of the motor yacht which foundered off the coast on Wednesday with the loss of 43 Moroccan Jews — men, women and children — said to have been en route to Israel.

The three were Capt. Francisco Morilla, 38, Engineer Cristobal Moya and seaman Miguel Sanchez, who represented the entire crew of the ill-fated vessel.

They were not detained for being responsible for the deaths but for having contravened Moroccan immigration laws by carrying passengers not properly equipped with Moroccan passports and identity papers.

Reports reaching Paris from Melilla said that Morilla and the other two crewmen appropriated for themselves the only lifeboat on the Pisces, which had earlier reported as the Price. These unconfirmed reports claim that the three prevented women and children from boarding the lifeboat by striking at them with oars.

The 26 bodies picked up by yesterday included 11 women and six children, all of them wearing lifebelts. But these were ineffective in the heavy storm which raged at the time. *(Reuter, INA)*

Informed circles in Paris said the ship itself was in excellent condition and seaworthy. It belonged to Miguel Abaldo, a Spaniard living in Gibraltar, and was chartered by a British resident of Gibraltar, Mr. M. Scott.

Sorrow at the disaster was expressed by Dr. Nahum Goldmann, President of the World Zionist Organization, at a press conference in Jerusalem yesterday.

Dr. Goldmann, who declared he did not know the details of the disaster, said it would perhaps influence Morocco to honour its past promises to grant the right of free exit from Morocco.

## Horror Mounts Over Tragedy

By MAURICE CARR.
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS. — Condolences from prominent French personalities, among them Members of Parliament and from humanitarian organizations, have been pouring into the Israel Embassy here since the tragic news came through of the drowning of 43 —according to some reports the number exceeds 50 — Jewish men, women and children who left Morocco in an attempt to reach Israel.

The messages received express not only sympathy but in most cases indignation and horror at the Moroccan Government's denial to Jews of the elementary human right of freedom of movement.

"Le Monde" editorially pointed out that while the emigration of Jews is not "expressly prohibited" in Morocco their departure has in fact been made "virtually impossible" through withholding exit visas.

"France-Soir," which features the shipwreck as a frontpage story under headlines five inches high, writes, "The captain kept the lifeboat for himself while the passengers perished — which calls to mind the most atrocious episodes of maritime history..."

The paper editorially also states the shipwreck "illustrates in tragic fashion the condition of Moroccan Jewry."

It remains to be seen whether opinion here and elsewhere will be sufficiently moved to bring pressure to bear upon Morocco to abandon its present inhuman policy which violates the universal charter of human rights, which transforms Morocco into a prison for Jews.

### AFTER MIDNIGHT

**The Israel motor ship Dagan has picked up 29 crewmen of the 10,333-ton Greek tanker Isaac, after an explosion on board, north-east of Curacao, Dutch West Indies.**

# Ben-Gurion and Lavon Face Mapai in Dramatic Showdown



**Prime Minister** Ben-Gurion delivering his speech to the Mapai Central Committee in Tel Aviv yesterday. Next to him are Mapai Administrative Director Benzion Weisman and the party's Secretary, Yosef Almogi. Picture was taken by telescopic lense through a window of the hall. (Photo by Kaminer)

## Cannot Accept Cabinet Decision

By ARI RATH, Jerusalem Post Political Reporter

**TEL AVIV. — The Mapai crisis over the "Affair" developed into an open showdown between Prime Minister Ben-Gurion and Histadrut Secretary-General Pinhas Lavon at yesterday's dramatic meeting of the Party's Central Committee.**

An apprehensive hush descended on the crowded hall when Mr. Ben-Gurion opened his hour-long address taking Mr. Lavon to task in the strongest terms for his part in putting the country into a turmoil during recent months.

The Prime Minister said that it was the "1960 Affair," namely, Mr. Lavon's appearances before the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, which had caused him to seek out for himself the truth about the 1954 "Affair." At the same time he also strongly criticized the methods used by the Ministerial Committee, which, he said, led to "bias, half-truths and a miscarriage of justice."

Mr. Ben-Gurion stressed, however, that he had not the slightest doubt as to the sincerity and integrity of its seven members. Nevertheless his conscience did not permit him to accept Cabinet responsibility on this matter.

### Quotes Letter

Quoting from a letter he had sent on January 3 to the Minister of Justice, who was Chairman of the Ministerial Committee, Mr. Ben-Gurion recalled that three members of the Committee — Messrs. Rosen, Shapiro and Shitrit — had been members of the Cabinet during 1954 and at the time of Mr. Lavon's resignation.

"You took no steps to find out why the Government of the day was unaware of what was going on in the Ministry of Defence, why security matters were not submitted to the Cabinet," Mr. Ben-Gurion charged. "Why was the Cabinet ignorant of the irresponsible orders that Lavon gave to the Chiefs of Staff, M. Makleff and M. Dayan?"

Mr. Lavon turned the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee "into something I prefer not to name."

Charging the present Minister of Defence with abusing what he (Ben-Gurion) called the "integrity of the Army," Mr. Lavon said that the evidence brought to him several months ago by an officer proved that this officer had lied on a previous occasion because he was under "certain pressure."

This happened in 1960 and not in 1954 and still nothing was done about it. "A Cabinet Minister told me that there was evidence of heavy pressure and I hope that this Minister will not now be amongst those who now claim 'ignorance.'

"The paper containing this evidence was in your hands," Mr. Lavon said, again turning to the Prime Minister. "At one time you intended to use it. Why didn't you investigate?"

"Integrity of the Army" and the Defence establishment does not mean "keeping mum," he warned. "What kind of a regime is this that it covers up matters this way?" he asked.

Mr. Lavon said that he was proud that other public figures had supported his case, even if they were members of other parties.

(Mapai Secretariat, Pg. 2, Col. 5)

mobilizing Herut, the General Zionists, Mapam and Ahdut Ha'avoda in a "holy war" against Mapai, he charged. In this connection, Mr. Ben-Gurion excepted the Progressives and the National Religious Party, which, he said, had taken a more restrained line over the "Affair." Mr. Lavon might have adequate reasons to fear a legal inquiry, but why should the Ministerial Committee reject the proposal? he asked.

After concluding his prepared speech, Mr. Ben-Gurion went on to say that Mapai did not have to choose between himself and Mr. Lavon. "There is no need to choose between the Minister of Defence of 1954 and the present Minister of Defence," he said.

### Judgment in Heart

When he (Mr. Ben-Gurion) read a report of Mr. Lavon's remarks before the Knesset Committee, he passed judgement on Lavon in his heart and "that judgement is final for me," Mr. Ben-Gurion declared. But this need not affect party unity, he said, adding that if called upon, he was prepared to explain his views before any forum.

Since the "Senior Officer" has been accused of having exceeded his authority, a serious offence, "I shall ask the Government to instruct that he be tried in court, Mr. Ben-Gurion went on.

The Prime Minister concluded by saying that it was a "contemptible slander to cry that democracy was in danger" as a result of the "Affair." Although he had high regard for intellectuals and academicians, he hoped the public would have the courage to refute such charges, he declared — a reference to a statement subscribed by a number of University people in Jerusalem.

(Text of B-G Statement, Pg. 6)

## Lavon: Further Probe a Danger

TEL AVIV. — Histadrut Secretary-General Pinhas Lavon yesterday warned Mapai not to deal with any "Affairs" whether of 1960 or of 1961 origin because it could not improve the situation and could only prove dangerous for the Party."

He asked the Central Committee to come out and say whether it wanted him to go or not. Whatever it decides, there will be no split in the Party, he said.

He also urged the Prime Minister to stop asking for further "legal inquiries."

Mr. Lavon took the floor immediately after Mr. Ben-Gurion. He entered the hall towards the end of the Prime Minister's speech.

"It isn't easy for me to get up here tonight after all that's been said," Mr. Lavon said. He added that at first he had not intended to come to this meeting of the Central Committee. But after reading the advance of the Prime Minister's speech published in the afternoon press, he had decided to attend nevertheless.

Referring to Mr. Ben-Gurion only as "he" or "Prime Minister," Mr. Lavon charged that the Prime Minister had revealed only that part of their conversation of September 22, "that was convenient."

"The Prime Minister then proposed to me — and I take full responsibility for every word — that since it was almost certain that there had been forgeries, the "Senior Officer" should be discharged from the Army. I was to consider this as my 'satisfaction.'

### Offered 'Head'

"The Prime Minister offered me ...i's head" (here Mr. Lavon mentioned for the first time in public the full name of the officer). "But I said the officer didn't interest me and I turned him down."

Mr. Lavon claimed that at the time of their meeting, which was quite cordial, there was enough evidence from the investigation of the Prime Minister's Military Secretary and the verdict of the District Court on the "third man" to clear him of any responsibility in the "security mishap."

"When my request for rehabilitation was turned down, I turned to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee."

Mr. Lavon stressed that he was not afraid of a legal enquiry, but was opposed because there was no new evidence to justify it. Turning to the Prime Minister, he raised his voice and said: "No, honoured sir. No. Even if you insist, I shall not agree."

Mr. Lavon charged the Prime Minister with having re-opened the case, while his insistent demands for a legal enquiry "have become a real nuisance..." Although Mr. Sharett's statement of two months ago had certain reservations and did not entirely meet Mr. Lavon's expectations, he had accepted it as closing the "Affair." But he opened it again," he said.

Mr. Lavon pointed out that he had raised his demand for rehabilitation only after he had received evidence of possible forgeries in connection with the 1954 "mishap." "Only in such a case was there any justification for an investigation."

Recalling the precedent of the Ministerial Committee which investigated responsibility for the Kafr Kassim incident — noted this week by the Secretary-General of Ahdut Ha'avoda, Mr. Y. Bar-Yehuda — Mr. Lavon stressed that nobody had questioned the findings clearing the General Staff. Yet the Prime Minister, "for reasons of conscience," felt he could not subscribe to the findings of just such a committee.

### Public Inquiry

"All of you are enthusiastically in favour of a legal as opposed to a public, enquiry. Yet every jurist will tell you that a court often has to acquit a murderer simply for lack of evidence, and we have had cases like that here as well," he said, stressing that a public enquiry could often get nearer the truth than a legal one.

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TO BREAK THE DEADLOCK:
NEW ELECTIONS

The crisis which the Government is at present undergoing as a result of the "Affairs" constitutes a crisis for democracy in Israel. It is a direct outcome of exclusive one-party rule and a struggle for power, present and future, among sectors and personalities within Mapai.

This public moral crisis of government is not the result of opposition intrigues but the unavoidable outcome of the absence of an alternative to the continuous exclusive rule of one party.

The internal struggles for leadership of the ruling Government party have broken out at a time when dangers from without threaten to make Israel's place in the international arena questionable.

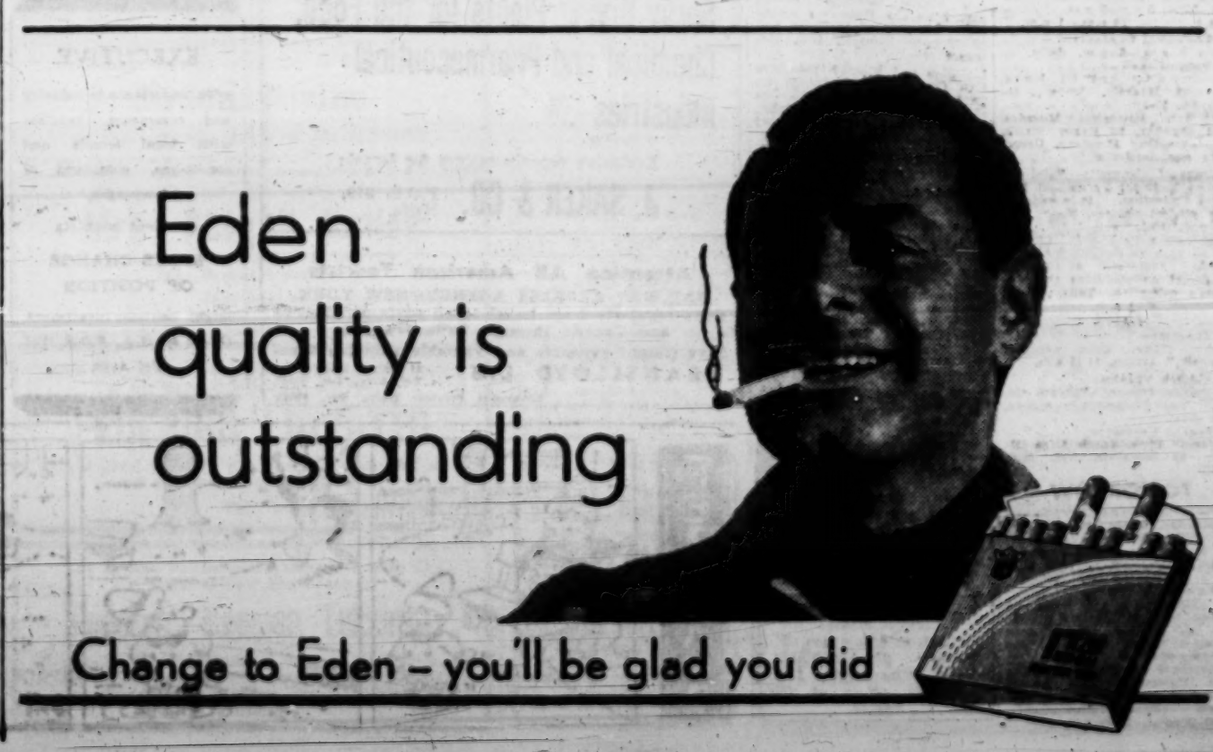
The Prime Minister has announced that his reaction to the "Affair" arises from considerations of conscience and ethics. So the Prime Minister's privileges what they may, they cannot weigh against dictation of terms to a Government that he himself formed, by threats of leaving it.

The present perplexity, even though it be temporarily smoothed over by "compromises", after causing dissension within the party in power, will make stable government doubtful. For the burning question which disturbs the public is: How to ensure true democracy in Israel and prevent an individual or individuals from taking power in the State, under cover of the superficial appurtenances of democracy.

There is no way out of this severe crisis without holding new elections for the Knesset: the public will judge, will decide the outcome according to its own feelings and reasoning and elect a Knesset and a Government which will ensure the stability of Israel's free, democratic regime.

We appeal to all the liberal forces in the State to form a united front of all the public factors concerned with the fate of free democracy in the State.

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## Social & Personal

President Ben-Zvi yesterday received the parents of Hanan Ben-Shalom, who presented him with a book published in memory of their son.

The President on Wednesday received Mr. and Mrs. Gerson Swet, of New York.

The President also received Prof. Aryeh Tartakower, Prof. Norman Bentwich and Mr. Haim Ben-Asher.

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The Minister of Health, Dr. Yosef Burg, and the Cultural Attache of the U.S. Embassy, Mr. Harold E. Hewland, the Presidents of the American and Canadian Mizrachi Women's Organizations, Mrs. Dina Dyckman and Mrs. Marion Bassin yesterday attended the corner-stone-laying and ground-breaking ceremony for a religious vocational high school for girls in Beersheba, donated by the Mizrachi Women's Organizations of the U.S. and Canada.

•

The Guatemalan Ambassador, Miss Francisca Fernandez Hall, yesterday gave a farewell dinner in honour of Mr. Roberto Stein, delegate from Guatemala to the 25th Zionist Congress. Among the guests were the Venezuelan Minister and Mrs. Vicente Gerbasi, the Director of the Latin American Division of the Foreign Ministry and Mrs. Avraham Darom, and the Director of the Israel-Ibero-American Institute for Cultural Relations and Mrs. Benno Weiser.

•

The Japanese Minister, Mr. Yoshiharu Takeno, yesterday gave a reception in honour of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra.

•

The Governor of the Province of Buenos Aires, Dr. Oscar Alende, and his son, accompanied by the Argentine Ambassador, Mr. Rogelio Rafael Tristany, and the Jerusalem District Representative, Mr. S. B. Yeshaya, yesterday visited the Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Centre in Ein Karem.

•

The Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Jewish National Fund and Mrs. Jacob Taur yesterday gave a dinner in honour of Baron Edmond de Rothschild and M. Francois Pereire.

•

Mr. George Machline, General-Manager of Sabena in Israel, has been appointed Councillor for Belgian Foreign Trade in Israel.

•

The Israel Office of the British Zionist Federation on Wednesday gave a tea at Beit Brodetsky in Tel Aviv, for Zionist Congress delegates from the U.K. Among those present were Sir Barnett Janner, M.P., President of the British Board of Deputies; Col. Marcus Lipton, M.P., and Mr. N. Rabinowitz, Chairman of the East London Zionist Association.

•

Miss Luise Rainer yesterday visited the Weizmann Institute and was received by the Chairman of the Institute's Executive Council, Mr. Meyer W. Weisgal.

•

The guest speaker at the weekly luncheon of the Commercial and Industrial Club, Tel Aviv at 1.15 p.m. today will be Mr. Yoshiharu Takeno, the Japanese Minister.

•

The President of the World Zionist Organization, Dr. Nahum Goldmann, will address the opening session of the World Congress of Former Polish Jews at the Mann Auditorium tomorrow night.

•

Dr. Celina Sokolow, of London, yesterday visited the Hebrew University.

In a general meeting of the National Science Academy on Tues. the appointment of seven new members was officially announced. They are Prof. Gad Tedeschi, Dr. Binyamin Mazar, and Prof. Shlomo Pinnes in the humanities; and Prof. Ernst David Bergman, Prof. Ernst Haim Wertheimer, Prof. Avraham Halevi Fraenkel, and Prof. Ephraim Katchalski in the natural sciences.

•

Israel Artists' Association presents an exhibition of oils by Ruth Bamberger at the Jerusalem Artists' House. The exhibition will open tomorrow at 11 a.m.

•

*BIRTH*

BIRTH—To Sara (nee Wakerman) and Dov Tadmor on Tuesday, January 10, a daughter, Lihi.

## LYDDA FLIGHTS

**FRIDAY**

All Times Local Time

ARRIVALS: El Al 228 from New York and Paris — 1320. DEPARTURES: Olympic 691 to Athens — 0900. K.L.M. 836 to Rome and Amsterdam — 0900. El Al 209 to Athens, Paris, London and New York — 1500.

**SATURDAY**

All Times Local Time

ARRIVALS: T.W.A. 802 from New York, Paris, Geneva and Rome — 1930. Alitalia 452 from Rome — 1900. B.E.A. 126 from London, Rome and Athens — 2010. El Al 200 from New York, London, Paris and Rome — 2100.

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# Gov't Rejects Friedmann's Claim on Eichmann Capture

Jerusalem Post Political Reporter

The claim put forward repeatedly by Mr. Tuvia Friedmann, head of the Haifa Documentation Centre that he had a share in Eichmann's capture has been rejected by the Israel Government, *The Jerusalem Post* learns.

Mr. Friedmann did not communicate information he received in connection with Adolf Eichmann to the Israel Government but, according to him, to "an organization in Israel." This is believed to be the World Jewish Congress, which has supported Mr. Friedmann's work for some years.

If the clue that Mr. Friedmann had was valuable, it was missed, and Eichmann's whereabouts, it is understood, were finally discovered independently of Mr. Friedmann.

In 1959, Mr. Friedmann, who has been collecting Nazi documents ever since the war with financial assistance from the Congress, received information from the Prosecutor at Ludwigsburg, West Germany, that Eichmann might be hiding in Kuweit. When Mr. Friedmann made this information — which was not correct — public, the agencies looking for Eichmann feared the report might put Eichmann on his guard.

Following the publication of the Kuweit report, a letter came from an unnamed person in Argentina to the effect that Eichmann was in South America. The writer told Mr. Friedmann that he knew the name Eichmann was using and his whereabouts, and undertook to reveal them. Mr. Friedmann replied, offering him a reward for the name. He did not inform the Israel Government of the correspondence.

**Demanded Reward**

According to Mr. Friedmann, a man was sent to the writer of the letter. It is learned that he failed to obtain any additional information, the informant refusing to reveal the name and address until he had received $10,000.

Later that year, Mr. Friedmann announced at a World Jewish Congress press conference in Tel Aviv that a $20,000 fund would be set up to finance a reward for anyone leading to Eichmann's capture. He said that recipients of reparations funds would be asked to contribute.

In the meantime the search for Eichmann continued until he was captured early last year. Immediately after Eichmann's arrest, the unnamed letter writer again wrote to Mr. Friedmann, demanding the reward. At that time it had not yet been made public under what name Eichmann had been found or where he had been living, and the correspondent wrote that as proof of his role in Eichmann's capture he would now tell Mr. Friedmann that Eichmann had used the name of Schmidt. In fact, Eichmann never used the name Schmidt, but called himself Ricardo Klement. (After the name Klement had appeared in the press, the man wrote again, saying that it was correct that Eichmann had also used this name.)

At a press conference in Haifa last week, Mr. Friedmann also stated that the writer of the latter had in the meantime "received his reward," but without specifying the sum, the source or the reason for the payment.

Mr. Friedmann announced at a later press conference that another Nazi war criminal, Martin Bormann, who was also said to have died after the war, is now working as a railroad hand in Brazil.

## Kurt Becher Sued For 'Embezzlement'

TEL AVIV. — Kurt Becher, former top aide to Adolf Eichmann and senior S.S. officer, is being sued in West Germany by a Hungarian Jew, Mr. Alexander Klein, for the return of the $18,000 he allegedly paid him to save his family. This was reported Wednesday by "Yediot Aharonot."

Mr. Klein charges that he gave Becher the money in the spring of 1944, and that subsequently his family was gassed.

On learning of Mr. Klein's action, Becher, now a prosperous grain merchant in Bremen, West Germany, deposited 1,000 marks into Mr. Klein's bank account, but the latter returned the money immediately.

Becher was detained by the Allies at the end of the last war, but was released when Dr. Israel Kastner testified on behalf of the Jewish Agency that he had helped to save Jews and had not been involved in their extermination.

The trial will continue on February 24.

## Ex-Austrians Reject Gov't Compensation Bid

HAIFA. — The World Organization of Former Austrians on Wednesday dissociated itself from the Government's call to Austria to speed payment of compensation to Nazi victims of Austriar origin.

The Chairman of the Organization, Dr. S. Schoenblum, said that the Austrian authorities had already announced that its compensation payments would be limited to $24m. — or only four per cent of the Jewish property plundered — without consideration for bodily harm, loss of schooling, etc.

**There was, therefore, no point in asking Austria to speed this payment.**

He recalled that West Germany had paid hundreds of millions of dollars to Austria for the purpose of compensating Austria's Nazi victims.

Some 20,000 former Austrians live in Israel.

## Western Aliya Body Told To Admit N. Africans

TEL AVIV. — A call to admit representatives of the country's North African community to the Council for Western Aliya was made here Wednesday night by Mr. Shlomo Temkin, Chairman of the Council and Director of the Israel Office of the British Zionist Federation.

Addressing the annual general meeting of the Tel Aviv Branch of the Hitahdut Olei Britannia, Mr. Temkin said he would officially propose the name of the body be changed to "The Council for Free Aliya." It was hoped thus to offset the general impression that the Council was engaged in giving preferential treatment to a certain set of immigrants.

Mr. Temkin pointed out that nearly 4,000 immigrants from the Western countries constituted more than 15 per cent of the total *aliya* last year. It could, therefore, not be described as an "infinitesimal *aliya*," as Jewish Agency officials have tended to claim.

Mr. Baruch Saville was re-elected Chairman of the Branch, Mr. R. Sutton, Vice-Chairman, Mr. H. R. Fineblom, Secretary, and Mrs. E. Dinar, Treasurer.

In 1960, 450 immigrants arrived from England, as compared to 372 in 1959, the Jewish Agency announced yesterday.

## 17657 Wins IL50,000 in Milveh Aliya

Number 17657 won IL50,000 in the fourth drawing of the Milvéh Aliya 1959-1967 on Tuesday.

The following numbers won IL10,000: 27099, 98785, 13437, 47964, 31816.

The sum of IL5,000 was won by 43099, 32708, 3310.

The following won prizes of IL2,500: 89603, 83390, 94100, 13340, 77076, 23588, 52313, 3396, 20933, 92131.

## Treasury Ordered to Pay For Land Expropriation

The Supreme Court on Tuesday rejected an appeal by the Finance Minister and the Ministry's Legal Adviser in connection with the amount of compensation due the Tsur Shalom Society of Haifa for the expropriation of 195 dunams of land belonging to it.

During World War II, the tract was occupied by the British Army which erected a number of buildings and built roads on it. Before the expiration of the mandate, the Mandatory Authority returned the tract to the Society without destroying any of the buildings.

The Government, in expropriating the land, maintained that the Israel Defence Forces are the legal heirs of the British Army, and that compensation should therefore cover only the value of the plot and not of the improvements made there.

The Supreme Court upheld the findings of the District Court that full compensation should be paid. However, it reduced the interest the Government must pay on the sum due the Society from nine to six per cent. (From immigrants arrived from England, as compared to 372 in 1959, the Jewish Agency announced yesterday.

**ELI By Meir**



*"Eli says in the meantime send the kids."*

*An Appreciation*

## FEDERIGO LUZZATTO

The death yesterday of Federigo Luzzatto at 60, deprives the Italian Community in Israel of one of its outstanding members.

A descendant of an illustrious Italian-Jewish family, Federigo Luzzatto was among the first Italian *olim*. He settled in this country in 1929, after having served as a Captain in the Italian Navy. A *halutz* in the fields of fishery and fish-breeding, he was among the founders of Ramot Hashavim.

He devoted all his leisure time to research into the history of Italian Jewry and published remarkable essays in the "Rassegna Mensile di Israel" and other periodicals. His last work was "A History of the Jewish Community of Conegliano Veneto," where his mother's family originated.

Federigo Luzzatto initiated the project of transferring to Jerusalem the appointments of the old Synagogue of Conegliano Veneto.

He is survived by his wife, a daughter and a son.

## Cables in Brief

**COMMONER.** — Princess Astrid, 28-year-old daughter of King Olav of Norway, yesterday married Johan Martin Ferner, a 33-year-old son of an Oslo store-owner. He is a divorcé.

**HIGHER.** — A Polish glider pilot, Stanislaw Jozefczak, has set a new world height record of 12,000 metres, the Polish News Agency said yesterday.

**HOLD-UP.** — Queen Elizabeth was held up for 56 minutes on Wednesday night when the diesel locomotive pulling her train broke down on the journey to Sandringham from London. A steam engine was sent to haul the train for the rest of its journey.

**IRREPROACHABLE.** — Six Hamburg doctors accused of killing mentally sick children during the Nazi regime, have worked "irreproachably" ever since the killing took place, and there is no reason to withdraw their licences, nor was there legal possibility or reason to take disciplinary action against them, City health authorities said.

**ADVISER.** — Dr. Jerome Bert Wiesner, 54-year-old Professor of Engineering and Director of the Research Laboratory of Electronics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been appointed Special Scientific Advisor to President-Elect John Kennedy.

**ASWAN.** — Argentine Archaeologists will aid in the saving on ancient Egyptian ruins threatened by the rising waters of the Nile as a result of construction of the Aswan Dam. Their trip is sponsored by the Government and a private foundation.

**EMERGENCY PHARMACIES TODAY**

JERUSALEM: Rehavia, 22 Ussishkin, 24703.
TEL AVIV: Magen David, 35 Allenby, 66436. Seidenwahr, 51 Ahad Ha'am, 63851. Kastel, 147 Ibn G'virol, 43716. Ben-Yehuda, 142 Ben-Yehuda, 23535. JAFFA: El Kamil, 65 Yefet, 83361. BAT YAM: Atzmaut, 75 Balfour. HOLON: Tikva, Kikar Struma. NATANYA: Natanya. PETAH TIKVA: Havarkon, 24 Stampfer. RAMAT GAN: Pinet, 43 Hibbat Zion, 72822. REHOVOT: Levinsky, 170 Herzl, 96-1091. HAIFA: Hamisrach, 87 Herzl, 3211.

**EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS**

Jerusalem: Dr. Hameiri, 71 Beit Lehem, 26487. Dr. Heim, 25 Emek Rephaim, 32730. Dr. Zapler Shikun Sela 13/2, Kiryat Hayovel, Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.
TEL AVIV: Dr. Eisen, 5 Shimshon, 28748. Dr. Garman, 25 Frishman corner 30 Syrkin. Dr. Weiss, 73 Dizengoff, 27027. Dr. Mahler, 59 Arlosoroff, 51300. Dr. Simon, 43 Keren Kayemet, 51374. Dr. Hareven, 25 Sheinkin, 25411.
HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 3 Hanevi'im, 2456.

**EMERGENCY PHARMACIES TOMORROW**

JERUSALEM: Ben-Yehuda, 8 Ben-Yehuda, 22811.
TEL AVIV: (DAY): Moskowitz, 25 King George, 62650. Mich, 112 Allenby, 63263. Nordau, 183 Ben-Yehuda, 42673. Kitajewics, 22 Havarkon, 63866. Maccabi, New Maccabi Qtr., 31387.
TEL AVIV: (NIGHT): Schwartz, 17 Allenby, 24553. Frankel, 26 King George, 23721. Yehuda Halevi, 91 Yehuda Halevi, 46189. Yaffe, 172 Ben-Yehuda, 34543. Maccabi, New Maccabi Qtr., 31387. JAFFA: Galenica, 19 Yefet, 83439. BAT YAM: Shulamit, 4 Daniel. HOLON: Tikva, Kikar Struma. NATANYA: Natanya. PETAH TIKVA: Hayarkon, 24 Stampfer. RAMAT GAN: Lifschitz, 19 Herzl, 71771. REHOVOT: Levinsky, 170 Herzl, 96-1091.
HAIFA: Halfour, 11 Massada, 2289. Moriah, Moriah St., 81009.

**EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS**

JERUSALEM: Dr. Galevsky, 20 King George, 23668. Dr. Zapler, Shikun Sela 13/2, Kiryat Hayovel. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.
Tel Aviv and Haifa Emergency Physicians same as yesterday.

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American make (for display) 2 metres long, for supermarket, for self service in groceries, cooperatives, shops or dairies.
*Please write: No. 7475, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.*

## Religious Services

**Shabbat Begins tonight**

In Jerusalem at 4.19 p.m.
In Tel Aviv 4.27 p.m.
In Haifa 4.56 p.m.

**and ends tomorrow:**

In Jerusalem at 5.34 p.m.
In Tel Aviv 5.32 p.m.
In Haifa 5.33 p.m.

**Portion:** Va'eroh.
**Haftara:** Yehezkeel 28, 24-29, 21

**JERUSALEM**

**Yeshurun Synagogue:** Tonight Minha 4.35 p.m. Kabbalat Shabbat, 4.50 p.m. Tomorrow, Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 4.00 p.m. Arvit, 5.30 p.m.

**Herbal Shlome:** Tonight 4.35 p.m. Kabbalat Shabbat, 4.50 p.m. Tomorrow Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 4.00 p.m. Talmud Shiur by Mr. Barsella 4.45 p.m. Motzei Shabbat, 5.30.

**Sehavia Synagogue:** Tomorrow Shahrit, 8.15 p.m.

**Emet V'emuna** (Gan Rehavia) Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Lecture on Parashat Hasharua: Rabbi Dr A. Phillipp. Tomorrow, 8.15 a.m.

**Italian Synagogue** (Hillel St.) Tonight: 4.40 p.m. Tomorrow, Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.

**Mount Zion Synagogue:** Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

**Hugim Le'yahadut Mithadeshet** (Progressive Judaism, Beit Hahalutzot, Ibn G'virol): Tonight 5.00 p.m. Sermon: Mr. Y. L. Benor.

**TEL AVIV**

**The Great Synagogue:** Tonight 5.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.

**Ohel Moed** (Sephardi): Tonight: Minha Arvit, 6.30 p.m. Shabbat Morning, 8.00 a.m.

**Tiferet Zvi Congregation** (5 Herman Cohen St.): Tonight: 4.10 p.m. Tomorrow morning: 8.30 a.m.

**Beit Israel** (96 Rehov Dizengoff): Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

**Thod Shivat Zion** (67 Rehov Ben Yehuda) Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow Shahrit, 6.30 and 8.30 a.m. Minha 4.35 p.m.

**Beit Hamore** (5 Rehov Nathan Straus): Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 4.35 p.m.

**HAIFA**

**Moriah Congregation** (83 Rehov Kiryat Sefer, Ahuza): Tomorrow: Shahrit, 9.00 a.m.

**RAMAT GAN**

**Hatehia Synagogue:** Today: 4.55 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 4.45 p.m. Arvit, 5.29 p.m.

**Shila Synagogue** (Ohel Shem Gymnasium): Tonight 4.55 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

**Savyon Synagogue, Savyon:** Tonight: 4.55 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

**Service for Participants in TOTO football pool**

Sportoto Football pool has decided to inaugurate two services for participants:
1) As of Toto No. 16, participants who as yet cannot read Hebrew will find Toto forms in foreign languages at all the stations.
2) Participants who reside in remote places which do not have Toto stations are requested to order forms by post. Upon their writing to Sportoto Football, P.O.B. 33-3, Tel Aviv, forms will be sent direct to their homes.

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2-3-room
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Model 1955
in excellent condition. Test until October 1961. Please apply to Tel Aviv Phone 65284 (hours 8.30-5.30) or Phone 93-2385, (hours 7-9 p.m.)

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announces the following vacancies in the Department of Child Psychiatry (Lasker Centre) of the Hadassah University Hospital in Jerusalem:
1) PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORKER
Qualifications required: Academic training in social work.
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Applications, with full curriculum vitae, in writing only, to: No. 61, P.O.B. 49, Tel Aviv.

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Apply in writing, stating experience and previous places of employment to: No. 150
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FIRST-CLASS TYPIST
Fluent in Hebrew and English. French an asset. Working hours: 8 a.m. — 5 p.m.
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4½ ROOM LUXURIOUS VILLA, garage.
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Candidates must have higher education and administrative experience, thorough knowledge of both Hebrew and English.
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## Where to go

### TODAY

**JERUSALEM**

• **Recorded Concert:**— Music to Inspire, with background pictures: Mendelssohn — Symphony No. 3 in A Minor, Op. 56 ("Scotch"); Brahms — Quintet in B Minor for Clarinet and Strings. Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, 8.30 p.m. Public welcome.
• **Paris sur Glace:**— Edison, 4.30, 8.30.
• **Five o'clock tea:**— Holyland Hotel: Dancing every Saturday night. Transport: Hotel bus opp. Taxi Israel, Tel. 24498/99/80.
• **Artists Club:** — Open Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday night, 9.30 for members and tourists. Music. Tel. 25460, Jerusalem.
• **Tours:**— Spend a morning with Hadassah on a conducted tour starting 9 a.m. Book for the tour by phoning 24061, Hadassah Club, Straus Health Centre.
Hebrew University: Conducted tour in English, at 11 a.m. daily. Downstairs Lobby, Wise Auditorium, University Campus.
Yad Vashem: Martyrs and Heroes Memorial Authority, Har Hazikaron. Conducted tour (English) of the buildings and exhibition, 10-12.
• **Exhibitions:** — Paintings by Audrey Bergner; Jubilee exhibition by Shmuel Levi (founder of the Israel Artists Association), Jerusalem Artists House, 10-1.
Nora Art Gallery, 9 Maimon Ave. Tel 23840. Paintings by Fanny Hefter (patronage of M. Christian de Rainte-Marie, French Consul-General in Jerusalem) opening tomorrow at 11.30. Daily, 10-1, 3-6; Sat., 10-2.
Archaeological Museum, Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. New exhibitions: colour plates; "Israel-Ancient mosaics" (UNESCO publication). Tel Mor excavations. Memorial Exhibition, Benzel Ravant. Surveys and Excavations. Permanent Antiquities Exhibition. Today: 9-1; tomorrow, 10-1.
"Israel Today"—permanent exhibition, Binyanei Ha'uma, today 10-1.
Bezalel National Museum: — Permanent exhibition of Jewish Ceremonial Art, Archaeological objects, French contemporary paintings (loan from French Government). Hanukka Lamps (from the late Dr. A. Ticho's collection). Today, 9-1; tomorrow, 10-1.
Bezalel Art Library: Medicine in Art. New Acquisitions. Today, 9-1.
• **Zoo:**— Jerusalem Biblical Zoo: 8-5.30.

**TEL AVIV**

• **Theatre:**— Habimah: "The Miracle Worker," 8.30.
• **Friday Night Forum:**— Z.O.A. House, 8.30.
• **Dine and Dance:**— Delphin Bar, 16 Sholem Aleichem. Exquisite cuisine. Dancing nightly. Recommended to Tourists. Tel. 32973.
Casba, Bar-Restaurant, 32 Rehov Yirmiyahu. International Cuisine. Lunch, IL8. Aperitif, Dinner-Dance. Tel. 42817. Open nightly including Fridays.
• **Tours:**— Bar Ilan University: conducted tours (9-5 daily, except Saturdays and holidays). Tel. 72380.
• **Tourist Service:**— Visit Hadassah Club, 80 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 23239.
Wiso Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 26825, 8 a.m.-2 p.m.
Z.O.A. House, 10 a.m.—1 p.m.
• **Zoological Gardens:** — Open 8 a.m.—6 p.m. daily.
• **Exhibitions:** — Ancient glass and oil lamps, Museum Haaretz. Today, tomorrow, 10-1.
Tel Aviv Historical Museum, Beit Shenkar, 36 Rehov Bialik, 9-1 (excepting Mondays, Saturdays and festivals).
"Dizengoff House": Paintings by Zvi Tadmor; Permanent Museum Collection. Independence Day contest posters. Today, tomorrow, 10-1.
"Rubinstein Pavilion," (Tarsat Blvd.) a) Dov Feigin, Sculpture (closing tomorrow at 10 p.m.) b) Israel Artists from the Museum's collection. Today: 10-1; tomorrow, 6-10 p.m.

**HAIFA**

• **Theatre:**— Ohel: "The Good Soldier Schweik," Armon, 11.45 a.m.
• **Yiddish Theatre:**— S. Dulzan (troupe): "Frisch Gesund und Meshugga," Armon, 8.30 p.m.
• **Tourist Centre:** — Hadassah Club, Youth Aliya Offices, 22 Hehalutz, Tel. 4878, 67865.

### TOMORROW

**JERUSALEM**

• **Saturday Music Hour:**— Mr. Phillip Regev playing on the four manual Austin organ. Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, 10.00 a.m. Public welcome.
• **Farewell Recital:**— The piano duo, Sracha Biden and Alexander Tamir (before a concert tour abroad). Rubin Academy of Music, 8.30 p.m.
• **Symposium:**— "Democracy in Danger," Mulla Egin (Mapam), Yosef Gorni (Ahdut Ha'avoda), and Tova Cohen (Hapoel Hamizrachi), the Congress. However, the paper adds, the most important thing is not the Movement's words but its actions. Even though the outgoing Executive is only to remain in office for another three months, "it must show new initiative. These next months should not be allowed to become a wasted period," the paper declares.

**Haboker** (General Zionist), commenting on the controversy over the composition of the New York Agency Executive, writes: "We think that everyone was depressed by the ending of the Zionist Congress and we feel that Mrs. Halprin took a heavy responsibility upon herself by refusing to agree to the proposed solution, a refusal for which there was no objective justification."

**Hamodia** (Agudat Yisrael) writes: "The Congress showed that the Zionist Organization no longer has any reason to exist and it would be well if it accepted this fact."

**Hatzofe** (National Religious Party) criticizes the Austrian Government for its persistent refusal to pay compensation to Jews of Austrian origin.

# TRAGEDY AT SEA

## YESTERDAY'S PRESS

**Lamerhav** (Ahdut Ha'avoda) writes: "It is not surprising that some Moroccan Jews have tried to break through the blockade, even at the danger of their lives. We must not leave this Jewish community to its fate, but must take determined political action to free Moroccan Jews. On this day of disaster it is our duty to recall that many Moroccan Jews did not heed the warnings given to them ... and as a result remained imprisoned. This should serve as a significant lesson to Jews in other countries who are hesitating about coming to Israel."

**Zionist Congress**

**Davar** (Histadrut) writes: "The 25th Zionist Congress should not be judged by its last day but by its entire 14 days. While the Congress did not bring a revolutionary change in the thinking of the Zionist Movement or open a new period in its life, it did bring it somewhat closer to the time when its actions will be consistent with the movement's doctrines."

**Herut** writes: "At the beginning of the Congress it seemed that there was a chance that the Zionist Organization might win back its honour, standing and prestige. But later developments at the Congress, and particularly its sad conclusion, scattered all illusions."

**Al Hamishmar** (Mapam) says that it was a good thing that a full-scale discussion on immigration took place at

**COMING EVENTS**

**HABIMAH**

"The Miracle Worker": Sat., Jan. 14; Sun. Jan. 15 (Gadera); Mon. Jan. 16; Tues. Jan. 17; Wed., Jan. 18 (Petah Tikva); Thur. Jan. 19 (Natanya).
"Marriage of Mr. Mississippi": Sun., Jan. 15; Mon., Jan. 16 (Rehovot); Tues., Jan. 17 (Rishon LeZion); Wed., Jan. 18; Thur., Jan. 19. Performances in Tel Aviv at 8.30 p.m. except where otherwise indicated.

PARIS SUR GLACE
HAIFA
Only a short time in Paris Sq. (Hamra)
Gala Premiere
Tues., Jan. 17, 8.30 p.m.
Daily at 4.30 & 8.30 (except Friday)
Sat. at 6 & 9 p.m.
*Tickets: Ginsberg-Yuval, News, Dolon Service Ltd., and box offices at the Square.*

## TOMORROW

**JERUSALEM**

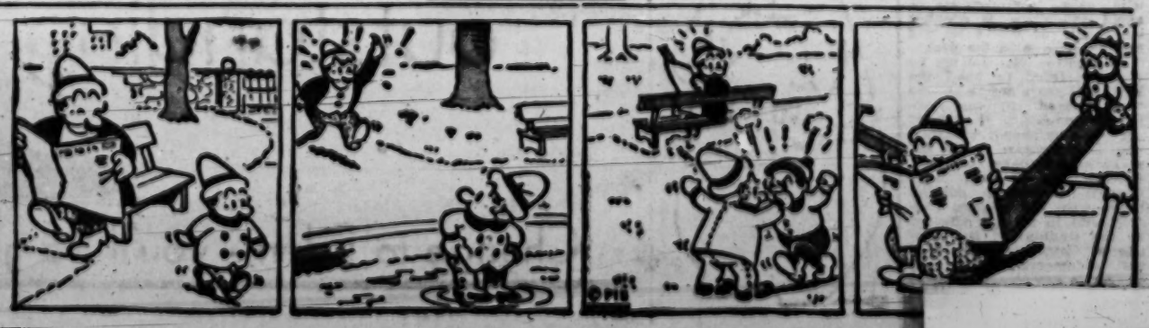
• **Saturday Music Hour:**— Mr. Phillip Regev playing on the four manual Austin organ. Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, 10.00 a.m. Public welcome.
• **Farewell Recital:**— The piano duo, Sracha Biden and Alexander Tamir (before a concert tour abroad). Rubin Academy of Music, 8.30 p.m.
• **Symposium:**— "Democracy in Danger," Mulla Egin (Mapam), Yosef Gorni (Ahdut Ha'avoda), and Tova Cohen (Hapoel Hamizrachi).
• **Exhibition:**— Paintings by Kalman Hack; Oils by Ruth Bamberger. Both opening at 11 a.m., Jerusalem Artist's House.
• **Artists Club:**— Open today: 4-7, 9.30- Tel 26460.

**TEL AVIV**

• **Theatre:**— Habimah: "The Miracle Worker," 8.30.
Ohel: "The Turncoat," 7, 9 p.m.
• **Yiddish Theatre:**— S. Dulzan troupe, "Frisch Gesund und Meshugga," Mograbi, 8.30.
• **Exhibitions:**— Paintings and sculpture on the theme "Work" on the occasion of the 40th Histadrut Anniversary. Painters and Sculptors Assoc. Artists Pavilion, 9 Rehov Alharizi, 10-1, 4-7.

**HAIFA**

• **Exhibitions:**— New display: Hokusai — second part from the Museum's collection. Museum of Japanese Art, 89 Shderot Hanassi, 10-2, Entrance free.
1. Dutch and Flemish paintings 17th Century. 2. Paintings by Paul Citroen. Municipal Museum of Modern Art, Rehov Bialik, 10-1, 4-7, 11.30 a.m. Conducted tours.



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## The Weather

**Forecast:** Fair.
**Weather Synopsis:** A barometric ridge over Eastern Mediterranean is bringing more stable weather.
**Outlook for Saturday:** Fair

| | A | B | C |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mt. Canaan | 65 | 8—19 | 4—13 |
| Tiberias | 75 | 9—18 | 7—19 |
| Haifa Port | 69 | 10—18 | 10—18 |
| Natanya | 66 | 9—19 | 9—20 |
| T.A. Kiryа | 66 | 9—19 | 8—19 |
| T.A. Port | 65 | 11—17 | 10—19 |
| Lydda Airp. | 67 | 8—18 | 5—19 |
| Jerusalem | 60 | 6—12 | 5—15 |
| Beersheba | 56 | 8—18 | 5—19 |
| Eilat | 35 | 16—22 | 10—23 |
| Nazareth | 66 | 8—13 | 6—15 |

A: Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Yesterday's Temperature range C) Today's Temperature forecast.

## Rainfall (in mm.)

| Place | 24 hrs. ending 8 p.m. Thur. | Total for Season |
|---|---|---|
| Acre | 9.1 | 200.1 |
| Haifa Port | 10.9 | 180.6 |
| Hadera | 14.9 | 248.0 |
| Natanya | 9.1 | 296.6 |
| Ramataxim | 17.3 | 289.5 |
| Tel Aviv Port | 24.2 | 347.9 |
| Tel Aviv Dan | 17.4 | 279.7 |
| Lydda Airport | 21.0 | 284.7 |
| Mount Canaan | 36.8 | 302.2 |
| Ramat David | 14.9 | 161.8 |
| Jerusalem | 18.2 | 171.7 |
| Tiberias | 7.5 | 98.9 |
| Beersheba | 0.8 | 48.8 |

## DEPARTURE

Mr. Murat W. Williams, Counsellor of Embassy and Deputy Chief of Mission at the American Embassy, with his family, for the U.S., upon completion of his tour of duty (by Swissair).

## Bond-Keren Hayesod Mission from Canada

LYDDA AIRPORT. — The Second annual Joint National Canadian Mission of Keren Hayesod and Israel Bond leadership arrived last night.

Leaders of the delegation are Mr. Lavi Becker, of Montreal, National Vice-President of the Canadian Jewish Congress and Mr. Bertram Loeb, of Ottawa, National Chairman of the United Israel Appeal Honorary Chairman of the Ottawa Bond Campaign, and founder of the Super-Sol Company.

The other members of the delegation are:

Mrs. Becker; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Berman, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Brown; Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Finestone; Mrs. S. Feen; Mr. and Mrs. A. Fisher; Mr. and Mrs. Rubin Ross, and Rabbi S. M. Zamborowsky, of Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. Hyman Bessin and Mr H. J. Harris of Ottawa; Mr. Mitcel Franklin, of St. John New Brunswick; Mr. & Mrs. Noah Heinish; Mr. Joseph Jacobson, and Mr. Frank Zebberman, of Halifax; Mr. and Mrs. Oray, of Kitchener; Mr. Maxwell E. Rosen, of Calgary; Mr. Erwen Tallman, and Mr. and Mrs. Mort Vinberg of Winnipeg; Mr. Harry Waisberg, Q.C. and Mrs. Waisberg, of Sudbury, Ontario, and Mr. Joseph Zatzman of Dartmouth, Nova Scotia.

## 479997 Wins in Payis

The grand prize of IL30,000 in yesterday's Mifal Hapayis drawing in Nazareth was won by Number 479997.

Number 155527 won IL10,000.

Tickets ending in 0 and 8 won IL2.

IL40 was won by tickets ending in 8745, 5828, 8111, 4102, 8370, 2681, 9979, 0584, 8851, 1793, 2772, and 0307.

IL1,000 was won by nos. 264781, 150847, 435513, 101983, 172087, 203901, 209836, 196881, 317406, 175367.

EIN BOKEK HOTEL

We are informed that the Mlonot Company, which is to put up a hotel at Ein Bokek, on the shores of the Dead Sea, is owned in equal shares by Sharon Hotels Ltd. and Israel Hotels Management (Harry and Kurt Levy), and not as reported in yesterday's *Jerusalem Post*.

# Mapai to Study Lavon's Role

By SHAYA SHAPIRO, Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Mapai Central Committee yesterday resolved "to look into the statements of Mr. Pinhas Lavon, Histadrut Secretary-General, before the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee in respect of complaints which the 'Affair' has raised in the party."

A special committee, yet to be named, will investigate "other public developments in the Party rising out of the 'Affair'." The members of the committee may be elected today at the weekly meeting of the Secretariat.

The resolution was put before the Central Committee in the afternoon, after the Secretariat had adopted it by the vote of all members present but two: Messrs. Yona Kesse and Ze'ev Haring.

The Secretariat met around noon to discuss the formula for the resolution, which caused much heated debate the previous night. While the first part of the resolution was adopted by a 32-2 vote, the second part—which on Wednesday night read: "To investigate developments rising out of the 'Affair'"—was said by Mr. Ben Gurion's supporters to be subject to interpretation as making the Prime Minister liable to investigation at the same time as Mr. Lavon, and led them to an 18-18 impasse.

### Chance Remark

Yesterday, however, Mr. Ben-Gurion made a chance remark which nullified the importance of the debate. He said, after his speech at the Central Committee, that he would gladly explain to the Party anything they wish, since it had always been his custom to appear before colleagues when they asked him to come.

It was not clear last night whether the Central Committee was to reconvene to debate the issue. The official statement after the meeting, which was closed to the press, said simply that Mr. Sharett's suggestion "to end the debate" was adopted by a 129-85 vote.

**In fact, the issue on which the discussion was to be held lost all importance after Mr. Ben-Gurion's statement and Mr. Lavon's professed readiness "to go if you tell me so."**

Mr. Lavon's bow came, probably after he heard what the Secretariat said about him the previous night. Indeed, it appears that all those present, except two, accused Mr. Lavon of mishandling the "Affair" to the detriment of the Party. Even Mr. Kesse, Mr. Lavon's staunch comrade-at-arms, said that Mr. Lavon had used the wrong expressions "on two or three occasions."

The onslaught was led by Mr. Ami Assaf, the Deputy-Minister of Education, who said he had been astounded by Mr. Lavon's appearance before the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee. Mr. Lavon, he said, had acted as if he had Mr. Yohanan Bader for counsel, for he had let himself go on the slightest provocation by the Herut leader.

### Point Up 'Disparity'

Several speakers including Messrs. Zalman Shazar and Moshe Sharett, spoke of a "disparity" beween the Prime Minister and Mr. Lavon. The latter said nobody could compare with Mr. Ben-Gurion for "historical insight" and leadership. Mr. Sharett said, however, that he was opposed to hero-worship, and that it was wrong to take Mr. Lavon to task merely because Mr. Ben-Gurion had expressed a wish to that effect.

Mr. Sharett got his answer from Mr. Meir Avigur — known among the Mapai old guard as "the conscience of the Party." It was not Mr. Ben-Gurion calling Mr. Lavon to account for his behaviour but the Party, he said.

Mr. Pinhas Sapir, Minister of Commerce and Industry, spoke in bitter terms about *The Jerusalem Post* and "Ha'aretz," whose coverage of the "Affair" was "worse, on the whole, than 'Herut' and 'Ya'ad,' although I do not read those papers carefully." He said he had tendered his resignation as Minister because he had lost the confidence of his colleagues. Mrs. Golda Meir, who had also submitted her resignation over Mr. Ben-Gurion's reaction to the Ministerial Committee's report on the "Affair," reportedly abstained in the vote.

While the Mapai Secretariat was sitting on Wednesday night, the Secetariat of the Mapai-affiliated Ihud Hakvutzot Vehakibbutzim met across the road.

### 'Talk' Scored

The settlement movement adopted a resolution, demanding that the Party arrive "at a democratically adopted decision" as quickly as possible. "Talk of splits" was scored, and all members of Mapai were urged to refrain from using strong language of this nature.

The first reaction to yesterday's developments came from the Herut Party, which issued a statement late last night calling attention to "the dissolution of the collective responsibility of the Cabinet." Herut also will urge the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee to clarify Mr. Lavon's charges as to what happened in 1955.

The General Zionist Executive last night approved the decision taken the previous day by another Party body urging the dissolution of the Fourth Knesset and the holding of general elections.

The Minister of Labour, Dr. Giora Josephthal, yesterday asked the group of intellectuals who published a warning on the developments surrounding the Lavon Affair to meet with him for a clarification of the issues in dispute. It is learned that Dr. Josephthal asked Prof. Natan Rotenstreich to arrange the meeting.

## B-G in Tribute To Eliezer Kaplan

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Eliezer Kaplan, the late Minister of Finance, "did the impossible in providing for the fighting services during the War of Independence and the long period following the war, when nobody was as yet certain whether operations would not be resumed."

This was stated by Prime Minister Ben-Gurion at the ceremonial renaming of Rehov Hakirya as "Rehov Kaplan" here yesterday. Mrs. Kaplan, the widow, cut the blue-white ribbon which had been strung across the street near Beit Sokolow.

Mayor Mordechai Namir of Tel Aviv also spoke.

The Ministers of the Interior, Education, and Transport were among those present at the ceremony.

## Barber Burnt Up At Brother's Insult

TEL AVIV. — Bad feeling between brothers that flamed up into a case of attempted arson landed Raphael Gindel, a barber, in jail for six months yesterday.

Raphael, 27, and his older brother, David a physician, share a building in Rehov Kanfei Nesharim. A month ago, he told the Tel Aviv District Court, he became fed up with the stories his brother was allegedly spreading about his abilities as a barber — that he was an ex-convict apt to slit a throat every time he took a razor in his hand —and, while drunk poured a bottle of kerosene on the doctor's ground floor shutter.

At his point, Raphael protests, he gave up his wild idea of revenge and fled — straight into the arms of a passing police patrol.

The prosecution, however, introduced the fire-scarred shutter as evidence that he actually put a match to the kerosene-soaked wood, convincing Judges Avissar, Harpazi and Czernozilsky of Raphael's guilt. *(Itim)*

## Zarchin Process Unit Completed

The completion of "the first mass-production type of machine for extracting fresh water from sea water based on the Zarchin process" was announced yesterday by the Development Ministry and the Fairbanks Whitney Corporation.

The Ministry and Fairbanks Whitney are partners in developing and promoting the process invented by Dr. Alexander Zarchin. The joint announcement was made during a Kol Yisrael interview with Mr. Eliezer Preminger, Deputy Director-General of the Ministry of Development, and Messrs. David Karr and Thomas G. Lanphier, Presidents of Fairbanks Whitney and Fairbanks, Morse and Co., respectively.

The first production unit is now being tested at the American Company's plant in Beloit, Wisconsin. On completion of the tests, it will be installed in 1962 at Eilat as part of a four-unit complex with an overall capacity of 250,000 gallons of sweet water a day.

A spokesman of Fairbanks Whitney declined to divulge figures when asked last night to enlarge on the statement included in the announcement that the Zarchin process "is the most economical method of desalting water known to date, thanks to low energy consumption and low capital cost per unit of capacity."

Messrs. Karr and Lanphier were yesterday the guests of the Minister of Development, Mr. Mordecai Bentov, at a luncheon attended by the Minister of Finance and the Directors-General of the Prime Ministers Office and the Ministries of Development and Finance.

# Congress 'Good as Ever' Is Goldmann's Verdict

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Zionist Congress just ended was a good one — even compared to previous ones — although it failed to decide on the assignment of Executive portfolios.

This was the verdict of Dr. Nahum Goldmann, President of the World Zionist Organisation, given at a press conference in Jerusalem yesterday.

On the credit side, Dr. Goldmann said, was the virtual unanimity on such questions as *aliya* and Jewish education, and on the debit side was the spirit of partisanship which again proved its danger to the Movement.

Acknowledging that all parties are entitled to defend their interests, Dr. Goldmann said that the two wings of the General Zionist Confederation — often critical of partisanship — had displayed more of it than other parties. The clash between the two wings had been over "microscopic" issues of prestige, he said, but the underlying cause was the split in the U.S. Zionist Movement between Hadassah and the Zionist Organization of America.

In the absence of ideological differences, Dr. Goldmann said, organizational differences rear their head. He said he hoped to help mend the cleavage during a visit to the U.S. shortly. The resuscitation of the Zionist Movement in the U.S. depends largely on the restoration of good relations between the two groups.

Dr. Goldmann thought it was time to start working for a system of territorial federations in each country (except Israel) to replace the party framework.

Reporting on the first meeting yesterday morning of the "new" Jewish Agency Executive, Dr. Goldmann said it had been decided that the meeting of the newly-elected Zionist General Council, which was charged by Congress with allocating the Executive portfolios, will take place on April 6.

Mr. Moshe Sharett will, in the meantime, preside over Executive meetings. Mr. Zalman Shazar, former Jerusalem Executive Chairman, will provisionally serve as Head of the Information Department, in addition to his Education and Culture Department. Dr. Israel Goldstein will temporarily be Member without Portfolio (as he was in New York). These arrangements are in keeping with the *status quo* decision of Congress.

Mr. Sharett and Dr. Goldstein will be chairmen of the Executive committees on Diaspora activities and Israel activities respectively.

The Executive approved a 1961-2 budget, presented by the Treasurer, Dr. Dov Joseph, based on an estimated income of some IL184m. This was about IL20m. less than last year. A committee has been appointed to discuss the expenditure budget.

Asked about the proposed joint immigration — or absorption — authority, Dr. Goldmann said the next Executive meeting would probably decide to start negotiations with the Government.

Dr. Goldmann is due to leave Israel on Sunday, for Europe.

## Civil Servants Debate Compulsory Arbitration

The idea of compulsory arbitration of wage disputes affecting civil servants — originally raised by the Prime Minister at the height of the teachers' dispute—found support from a high Civil Service Commission official at yesterday's closing session of the third Study Conference on Public Administration at the Hebrew University.

Mr. David Arian, Acting Deputy Commissioner, proposed that such an arbitration tribunal be made up of representatives of the Government and of the Civil Servants Union.

Speaking on behalf of the Union, Mr. Asher Yadlin took the opposite view, regarding the present give-and-take negotiations between the Government and the Histadrut as the system best suited to Israel. He pointed out that if arbitration became compulsory, it would transform the Histadrut from an institution "distinguished by a strong sense of national responsibility into a "classic" trade union interested solely in advancing the interests of its members.

**Weekend Soccer:**

## Needle Games In Haifa, Tel Aviv

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Both Haifa and Tel Aviv will see needle matches in the National Soccer League this weekend.

An expected 10,000 fans will see the local Maccabi entertain League leaders Petah Tikva Hapoel at the Haifa Municipal stadium. Maccabi has not maintained its early season sparkle, whereas the Hapoel Eleven has remained undefeated in eight games. The Haifaites on their best days play a type of textbook football that has in past seasons upset the best opponents and may on home ground also bring about the leaders' first defeat.

Shimshon, the plucky club from the Yemenite Quarter, this week plays Tel Aviv Maccabi in a clash of styles. Maccabi play a smooth-flowing, short passing game, with their internationals Goldstein and Glaser setting the tone, but may find the enthusiastic Shimshon a tough nut to crack. A draw appears likely.

Two much improved teams, Petah Tikva Maccabi and Tel Aviv Hapoel, meet in Petah Tikva. Hapoel, with Tlach leading the attack, and Rosenbaum, at inside forward, have in recent matches played the best football in the country and have taken their team to second place. However, the Petah Tikva team is one of the hardest to beat at home.

In Ramat Gan on Saturday morning, the visiting Graz F.C. of Austria will play the second of its five matches in Israel against Tel Aviv Hakoah. The Austrians should have little difficulty in scoring a clear-cut win.

**FIXTURES:**

Graz v. Hakoah (At Ramat Gan, kickoff at 10.30 a.m.)

**NATIONAL LEAGUE**

T.A. Shimshon v. Tel Aviv Maccabi; Jaffa Maccabi v. Tel Aviv Bnei Petah Tikva Mac. v. T.A. Hap. Natanya Mac. v. Haifa Hap. Haifa Maccabi v. P.T. Hapoel Bnei Yehuda v. Jerusalem Hap.

### T.A. MACCABI BACK

LYDDA AIRPORT. — The Tel Aviv Maccabi football team returned by El Al from Brussels Wednesday night with a record of four wins, three losses and one draw in their tour of Belgium and Italy. *(Itim)*

## Agreement Reached in "Affair"

The populace anxiously awaits the outcome of the Affair. Two camps have arisen in Israel, one for, one against. A similar difference of opinion might have occurred among builders were it not for a building material whose qualities united them all. The engineers, contractors and all those who live in houses are agreed that the material which has proved itself, which ensures against penetration of cold, which saves fuel for heating the flat and which protects homes from damp is: YTONG. *(Adv.)*

INDUSTRY, FINANCE and COMMERCE

## Rate Cuts For 'Thrifty' Towns

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Minister of the Interior, Mr. Haim Moshe Shapiro, yesterday informed heads of the country's local authorities that he would only approve increases in rates for municipalities which "could prove that they have cut down expenditures and streamlined their operations."

He was addressing a meeting of the Union of Local Authorities at its head offices here, where the Union Chairman, Mr. M. Surkiss, reiterated the Union's decision to increase rates this year.

### Expense Cuts Urged

Mr. Shapiro urged the local authorities to reduce their administrative expenses, which he said constitute an average of 10 per cent of their budgets, and to reduce their expenses for festivities and cars. "There is no needed to spend IL20,000 on a third year's anniversary of a new town, and the chairmen of the local councils of development cars. "There is no need to ride in cars whilst their citizens go hungry," he said.

Municipal development budgets will be cut next year, though Government grants will be increased by 7.5 per cent.

Mr. Shapiro believed that increased rates would not overburden the public, for 56 per cent of the population pay a monthly *arnona* levy of only IL5, 28 per cent pay IL2.5, and only two per cent pay more than IL20. The Economic Ministerial Committee will discuss the redivision of taxes between the Government and the municipalities, he disclosed.

## T.A. Bakers Demand 15-20% Wage Increases

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Local bakers will strike for three hours on Sunday to press their demand for wage increases ranging from 15 to 20 per cent. The Histadrut has decided to ask for only a six per cent increase.

The strike decision, taken late Wednesday night at a general meeting of the Tel Aviv Bakers' Union, was last night condemned as unauthorized by the Tel Aviv-Jaffa Labour Council.

## Tel Aviv Stock Markets

| | 11/1/ | 12/1/ |
|---|---|---|
| **$ LINKED** | | |
| 3½% Tavel $ | 94½ | 94 |
| 3½% Zmudei $ | 84½ | 84½ |
| 4½% Def. Loan | 100½ | 100½ |
| 6% Hous. Loan H | Ex.98 | 98½ |
| 4½% " " H | 98½ | 98½ |
| 4½% P.E.C. 57/64 | 104½ | 104½ |
| 5% Nat'l Oil Co. | 94½ | 94½ |
| 6% K. Hay. III | 98½ | 98½ |
| 6% Fert. & Chem. | 96½ | 97 |
| Local Authorities | 103½ | 103½ |
| **Free Market quotations** | 29/12 | 12/1/ |
| Housing Savings ¼ | 99½ | 98½ |
| Housing Savings ½ | 97½ | 97½ |
| Basit | 111.0 | 112.1 |
| Shikun (IL50) | 82½ | 81 |
| PLA | 164½ | 163 |
| **C.O.L. LINKED** | | |
| 4½% Def. Loan | 107½ | 108 |
| 4½% Hou. Loan "A" | 102 | 102 |
| 4½% P.E.C. 57/64 | 128 | 128½ |
| 6% K. Hay. III | 106½ | 106½ |
| Local Authorities | 109½ | 109½ |
| **50% 80% I.C.-o.-L. LINKED** | | |
| 6% Ind. Dev. Bank | 99 | 99 |
| 5% Pal. Elect. | 97½ | 97½ |
| 6% Bank Leumi invest | 99½ | 99½ |
| **ORD. & PREF. SHRS.** | | |
| P.E.C. Stock | 831 | 831 |
| 4½% P.E.C. 2nd Pref Shrs | 434½ | 435 |
| Bank Leumi "A" Ord. Stock | 385 | 389 |
| Gen. Mort. Bank (new bearer) | 354½ | 356 |
| Bank Leumi Inv. | 387 | 383 |
| Rassco Pref. | 204½ | 203½ |
| Hous. Mort. Bank | 198½ | 198½ |
| Ellern Invest. | 426½ | 430 |
| Africa Pal. Inv. | 277½ | 277½ |
| New Af. Pal — I.L.D.C. (new) | 363½ | 365½ |
| Ata Textiles | 208 | 208 |
| Ata Def. (Reg.) | | |
| Moller Text. | 187 | 153½ |
| Phoenicia | 150 | 150½ |
| Assis & Bel. Bro | 222 | 222 |
| Pal. Potash | 338 | 337 |
| Dead Sea Foun. | 341 | 339 |
| Tyre | 266½ | 263½ |
| Pal. Cold Stor. | 253 | 253 |
| Paper Mills | 301 | 300 |
| Alliance | 22.35 | 22.00 |
| Delek | 314 | 314 |
| Delek 11/12 | 320 | 319 |
| Jordan Explor. | 114½ | 114½ |
| Nahushtan | 147 | 147 |
| Fert. & Chem. | 130½ | 130½ |
| Dubek | 134 | 134 |
| **C U R B** | | |
| Lapidoth | 4.75 | 4.80 |
| Nautilus | 154½ | 154½ |

B: Buyers only. E: ex Div./Coupon

| TODAY'S TENDENCY | |
|---|---|
| Dollar Bonds | Irregular |
| Index Bonds | Firm |
| Ord. Shares | Irregular |

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## Industrialists Told to Take Up Challenge of Land's Growth

Jerusalem Post Economic Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The realization that Israel's industry is growing so rapidly that it is coming to acquire prime importance in the economy, lay at the background of the debate during the second day of the Manufacturers' Association conference held at the Association HQ in Tel Aviv yesterday.

Who will control the expanding industrial sector, asked Mr. A. Usha, member of the Association's Presidium.

Mr. Ben-Tov, (Development Minister) of the Government, Mr. Hillel Dan of the Histadrut, or the private industrialists? The challenge must be taken up by the industrialists themselves, and the Manufacturers' Association should set up its own statistical department, industrial planning unit, and financing and marketing services, Mr. Usha said.

Mr. A. Klir, of the Argaman Company, set the tone of the conference in his morning address. The four-year plan of the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Pinhas Sapir, for industry requires the industrialists to prepare a parallel plan for their own development, he said.

Mr. Klir cited figures showing that production costs in Israel were higher than in Europe. Assuming wages in Israel to be on the level of Holland and Italy — where salaries are the lowest in Western Europe — then Israel's industrial wages, including fringe benefits, cost IL3.60 to the dollar.

**Study of the manufacture of cotton yarn and tomato puree show, that the Israel worker produces only two-thirds per hour of what his European counterpart produces.**

The shortage of working capital also preoccupied the conference. Mr. Raphaeli, of the Jerusalem Pencil Company, declared that if Mr. Sapir's standard of four months' credit is accepted, Israel's IL3,250m. industry needs IL750m. of working capital.

**The Bank of Israel's boast that working capital was increased by 16 per cent last year has no meaning, another speaker said, since the capital available in each company has been depleted by taxes, an inadequate amortization allowance, and the depreciation of the currency.**

The main conclusions of the conference were that:

- The bottleneck of working capital should be eased;
- The wage increase asked by the Histadrut should be linked to productivity;
- Taxation policy should not be based exclusively on the fiscal requirements of the Treasury but should be planned also to avoid hampering production and exports;
- Wage structure and work practices (discipline and firing) should be recast so as to facilitate the drive for higher productivity.

## Solel Boneh Gets Eilat Filling Job

The job of filling in the 2.5-dunam southern pool of Eilat harbour has been given to Solel Boneh, the Transport Ministry announced Wednesday.

The project will cost IL200,000 and will increase the size of the port area by six dunams. It will enable four ships to load or unload cargo at the southern dock instead of the present three.

# Aharon Cohen Pleads Not Guilty

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Aharon Cohen, 52, the Mapam expert on Arab affairs from Sha'ar Ha'amakim, yesterday pleaded not guilty to four charges of spying, when his trial opened in the District Court here.

The charge sheet, made public for the first time in Court, lists two accusations of "obtaining information likely to be of value to the enemy, with intent to harm the security and interests of the State," and secondly of having passed "secret information to agents of a foreign power, without being authorized to do so." The offences were allegedly committed between May, 1955, and October, 1958, when Cohen was arrested.

District Attorney Y. Bahaloul made it clear that the prosecution would not try to prove that Cohen had actually passed secret information to the agents. It would base its case on the law, which presumes that meeting a foreign agent without giving a reasonable explanation, implies having passed information to him.

Cohen, dressed in blue sweater and brown corduroy trousers, stood up while Relieving President S. Kassan read the four charges. After each one, he said "I understand the charge. I plead not guilty."

His wife and brother, several kibbutz members and officials of the Hashomer Hatzair movement, were among the crowd that packed the Court room. Cohen faces a possible sentence of 15 years imprisonment.

The trial will be held in open court (unusual in espionage cases) although the District Attorney announced that he would ask the Court to hear several witnesses *in camera*.

The Court forbade the publication of the names of the foreign power involved and its two agents with whom Cohen allegedly had contacts, as well as of the 15 members of the security service (Shin Bet), who appear on the list of 30 prosecution witnesses. The latter also include Foreign Ministry officials, police officers and kibbutz members.

The defence objected to having part of the evidence heard *in camera*, on the ground that "half truths are worse than lies." But the Court ruled that it would decide, in each case, on prosecution requests for closed hearings.

Opening the prosecution case, the District Attorney said that he would prove that cars of a foreign legation were noticed near the kibbutz, in suspicious circumstances, on two occasions in April, 1958. During a Shin Bet investigation that followed, information was collected and evidence was found on Cohen and in his home, which proved that he had had contacts with the agents.

The first prosecution witness, Chief Inspector M. Shikmoni, Head of the Police Criminal Laboratory, presented two sketch maps of the kibbutz which he had made, showing its lighting system and the hiding places from which Shin Bet agents had observed Cohen's meetings. Under cross-examination, the Inspector admitted that the spots where the foreign cars were parked and Cohen had allegedly met the agents, were public places in view of passers-by and kibbutz members, and partly lighted.

The next witness, Detective Sergeant Y. Aloni, said that he had noticed the cars parked near the kibbutz, with their bonnets up, on three occasions, and this had aroused his suspicions. He had offered to help the driver, but this was declined "in Hebrew with a strong East European accent." He had then reported his findings to his superiors on April 16, 1958.

Cross-examined, the witness gave contradictory answers, and Defence Counsel E. Toister, at one stage suggested that Aloni had "not seen the cars at all." The District Attorney remarked that a "very serious charge of framing had been made," and he would present additional witnesses to support the Sergeant's evidence.

The Court will visit the kibbutz this morning. On the Bench are Relieving President Kassan and Judges B. Caspi and A. Friedman.

To all our friends we regretfully announce that our brother
ADOLF WELSCH
born in Berlin, died suddenly in Buenos Aires on December 22, 1960, at the age of 58 years.
Irene Loy, née Welsch, Zur Shalom, Haifa;
Anni Salinger, née Welsch, Beit Hakerem, Jerusalem.
Margot Nathan, née Welsch, Hampstead, London; and families.

With deep sorrow we announce the passing of our dear Mother, Grandmother and Great-Grandmother
Valentine Heimann
on January 11, 1961.
The funeral has already taken place.
Please abstain from visits.
ALICE GUNDERSHEIMER nee HEIMANN
JULIUS and KAETE HEIMANN
and family

In deep sorrow we announce the death of my dear Wife, our beloved Mother, Mother-in-Law, Grandmother, Sister and Aunt
Erna Magnus [née Schlesinger]
who passed away in her 70th year after a prolonged illness.
Dr. Erich Magnus, Tel Aviv
Lutz and Channah Lowinger, née Magnus, Tel Aviv
Moshe and Leah Bitan, née Magnus, Accra
Gabriel, Elisha, Giora
Alice Hurwitz and Family, Beit Hashittah
The funeral will take place today, Friday, January 13, 1961, at 11.30 a.m. at the Kiryat Shaul Cemetery. Transportation from Taxi Mandels, Corner Rehov Ben Yehuda, Tel Aviv at 11 a.m.

All workers of Ekron Base extend their deepest sympathy to their colleague
Simon Ajziks
on the untimely death of his MOTHER

We deeply mourn the passing away of
Mrs. Abigail Kollet
and offer our sincere condolences to The Bereaved Family,
Members of the Lydda Branch of Hitachdut Olei Hodu

With deep sorrow we announce the untimely death of our beloved Husband and Father
FEDERIGO LUZZATTO
The funeral will take place today, January 13, 1961 at 3 p.m. from Ramoth Hashavim.
THE BEREAVED FAMILY

The Italian Synagogue announces with the deepest sorrow the death of
Federigo Neeman Luzzatto
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# TRUTH ABOVE ALL

## Statement by Mr. David Ben-Gurion

THIS is the fourth month that the country has been in a turmoil, and although every day the newspapers are full of stories — some false, some not — about what is referred to as the "Affair," the great majority of the public does not know what it is all about. When I opened the new session of the Knesset on October 24, 1960, with a review of the State's achievements and failures, I was told that everyone was surprised that I did not touch upon the so-called "Affair." For this there was a simple reason: the "Affair" was concerned with a conflict of evidence between the former Minister of Defence of 1954 and a "Senior Officer," as to whether a certain operation in that year had been carried out with the consent of the then Minister of Defence — or whether the officer had acted on his own initiative. I was convinced — and I am still convinced — that if it is necessary to inquire whose version is the true one, this should be done by a judicial inquiry — both sides being interrogated and giving evidence, and each side cross-examining the other or submitting witnesses or documents to demonstrate the truth of his version. On the other hand, the former Minister of Defence of 1954 categorically objected to a judicial inquiry and insisted on a political hearing in the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee.

It is well known that things said or not said in that Committee appeared in the press (which had never happened before in the case of this Committee); confusion and bewilderment in the country grew, and on October 30, 1960, the Government decided, in opposition to my view, "to set up a Cabinet Committee, to examine all the material connected with the "Affair" and submit its conclusions to the Government."

On December 25, 1960, this Committee submitted its conclusions to the Government, and they were approved by the majority. I did not take part in the discussion or the voting on the conclusions, for I thought that the Committee's procedure was mistaken and misleading; and although I have not the slightest doubt as to the sincerity and integrity of its members, the methods adopted by the Committee inevitably led to unfairness, half-truths and a miscarriage of justice. I said so to the Government after the decision had been taken, and I also stated that my conscience did not permit me to share in the Government's responsibility in connection with this matter. I now regard it as my duty to explain to the people my views and why the conclusions should not be accepted. To my regret, I cannot say all that I know, for understandable reasons. On certain points, therefore, what I have to say may be obscure and incomplete.

There have been two "Affairs" here: the "Affair" of 1960 — namely, the appearance of Mr. Pinhas Lavon, who was Minister of Defence in 1954, before the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, and the "Affair" of 1954 — namely, the things that were done or not done during Mr. Pinhas Lavon's period of office in the Ministry of Defence. And although it may seem strange, I came to clarify for myself the truth about the 1954 "Affair" only as a result of the 1960 "Affair," when I read — to my shocked surprise — Lavon's statements to the Committee, and saw the reckless attitude of certain newspapers and periodicals, which were mobilized by someone or other to "clear" the name of the former Minister of Defence.

## The Olshan-Dori Verdict

OF what took place in 1954 and its full significance I knew quite a lot, like many others in Israel, and I was disturbed and deeply concerned. I was told that the Minister of Defence must go, and was urgently pressed to return to the Ministry of Defence. I was aware of the grave situation that had been created in the Army, of the bitterness, mistrust and lack of internal confidence, and I proposed to my colleagues as Minister of Defence the name of a certain person who, I was convinced, would restore trust and confidence in the Army. To my profound regret, my candidate refused to accept the office, and I was again pressed to return to the Ministry. I felt a deep need to remain still longer in the place where I was then living, but I considered the situation in the Army and the country's security, and decided that the Army's needs were more pressing than my own. I therefore responded to the demand of the then Prime Minister, and rejoined the Cabinet on February 22, 1955, under the Premiership of Mr. Moshe Sharett.

I read the verdict of the Committee of Two (Supreme Court Justice Olshan and Maj.-Gen. Yaakov Dori), which had been appointed by the Prime Minister to investigate what happened in 1954 and how it happened. It was as follows:

> To sum up, we regret that we are unable to reply to the questions put to us by the Prime Minister (Mr. M. Sharett). We are unable to say anything except that we have not been convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that the "senior Officer" did not receive orders from the Minister of Defence; at the same time we are not certain that the Minister of Defence (Mr. P. Lavon) indeed gave the orders ascribed to him.

I UNDERSTOOD from the language used in this verdict that the two members of the Committee did not believe the statements of the two persons concerned, but they were not in possession of sufficient evidence to determine which was speaking less truth and which more. I came to two conclusions in my own mind:

1) Not to continue to inquire into the past, after the two upright and wise members of the Committee — one the former Chief of Staff of the Israel Defence Forces, and the other the President of the Supreme Court — had not succeeded in arriving at the truth. I did not therefore even feel it necessary to read the material that had been at the Committee's disposal.

2) To give both parties the benefit of the doubt. As Minister of Defence, however, I regarded it as my duty to discriminate between the officer and the civilian, who had been Minister of Defence. Since a doubt remained in regard to the officer, I decided to transfer him from his post to another one. In regard to the civilian, I decided to regard him as if nothing had happened, as no offence had been proved against him.

When suspicions reached my ears in regard to officers involved in the 1954 "Affair," I instructed the Chief of Staff on August 28, 1960, to appoint a judicial inquiry committee to investigate the matter.

The Committee was headed by Supreme Court Justice Haim Cohn (the former Attorney-General).

When Mr. Pinhas Lavon returned from his prolonged vacation abroad, he came to see me on September 26, 1960, and expressed his objections to the appointment of a Committee without consultation with him; he objected in particular to the appointment of Mr. Haim Cohn. I said that I had appointed the Committee after suspicions had reached my ears regarding certain officers; this was my duty as Minister of Defence, and I had no need to consult him in regard to the matter. I categorically rejected his objections to Mr. Haim Cohn, even after he told me that when he was a member of the Government he had proposed Mr. Cohn's dismissal as Attorney-General. I told him that if I had been a member of the Government at the time I would have vigorously opposed his proposal, for I had great respect and appreciation for Mr. Cohn as Attorney-General. Mr. Lavon then gave me another reason. Mr. Haim Cohn is now a member of the Supreme Court, while Mr. Olshan, President of the Court, was then a member of the Olshan-Dori Committee, and this was liable to influence Mr. Cohn in his investigations. I regarded this argument as a surprising one — to say the least — and I told him that I was confident that Mr. Olshan would not interfere with Mr. Cohn's investigations, and that Mr. Cohn would not be influenced by anything but the truth. I must say that arguments like these aroused in my mind rather unfavourable thoughts in regard to Lavon, but I defended him in my mind on the ground that he felt bitter and so forth. Mr. Lavon then demanded that I should "clear" him in public. This demand seemed very strange to me, and I told him that if I clear you, that means that I am condemning the officer. I cannot do this, for I did not investigate the matter, and I know of nothing but the final verdict of the Olshan-Dori Committee. Even if I "cleared" you, I might be asked how I knew. I went on to tell him: I did not condemn you, and I am not the man to clear you. Then Mr. Lavon said: If so, I will go to the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee. I replied that I was doubtful whether this Committee was the most suitable place for this inquiry; but he insisted.

The next day, a statement appeared in the "Ma'ariv" newspaper that Lavon had not arrived at an agreement with B.G. on the way to put an end to the "Affair." He would appear in the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, but not before an inquiry committee." An editorial appeared in the same paper, repeating Lavon's demand that I should clear him immediately, without any investigation or delay. I was astonished and deeply concerned at these statements in "Ma'ariv". No one else had been present during the conversation between myself and Lavon, and I had told no one about it, for I went to Sde Boker the same day. I could not imagine that the "Ma'ariv" staff had been stirred spontaneously, and by chance to make the same demand after Lavon's conversation with me. This leakage and inspired comment made a most unfortunate impression on me. I stayed in Sde Boker at the time for some seven weeks (until after Succoth) and I was shocked in the course of that time by what I read in certain papers, which were full of distortions and incorrect statements with a definite purpose: to blacken the names of the people against whom Mr. Lavon argued in the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee. It was impossible to avoid a definite impression of a guiding hand, and perhaps a complete organization engaged in this work.

At the beginning, I thought that it was still possible to bring out the truth of the matter, and on October 2, 1960, I issued a statement pointing out the "mistakes" published in several newspapers ("Ma'ariv" of September 25, 1960, "Lamerhav" of September 28, 1960, "Yediot Aharonot" of September 26, "Haboker" of September 29 and again "Lamerhav" of September 30.) However, the flood of distortions and false statements, sometimes ascribed to "circles close to ...", steadily grew, and since then I have chosen to maintain silence, out of a feeling of disgust.

Before making my first and only statement to the Press on October 2, 1960, I regarded it as my duty to inform the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, to which I was to be invited, of its contents. I told the Committee: "Today I am issuing a rather longer statement, which will inform the Press and the public of Israel of the main matters concerned" — and I would deny many things that had been published in the Press by error, and perhaps in some newspapers out of malice. At the same meeting of the Committee I said: "In my opinion, the investigation of the guilt or innocence of the persons (in connection with the acts of 1954) *is not the business of the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee.*" But if the Committee wishes to concern itself with this, that is not my affair. Only as a member of the Knesset I wish to express my categorical opinion that this is not the affair of the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, which is not a judicial committee. In my opinion, this is a matter for a *State judicial body* — least of all, in my view, is it a matter for the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee."

## Exchange of Letters

THE revelations and distortions in the Press aroused in my mind grave doubts as to Mr. Lavon's integrity, but I still tried to approach Lavon himself, asking him to explain how certain information was being given to the Press. The following are extracts from the correspondence between us:

**Sde Boker, October 9, 1960**

**To Pinhas Lavon,**
**Shalom u'Bracha.**

In "Lamerhav" of October 7, 1960, I read the following: "Lavon confirmed yesterday that he had received a reply to his letter (Lavon's) to the Prime Minister of October 3" — and the paper adds in bold type: "Lavon *refused to reveal the contents* of the letter, on the grounds that 'I have received a letter from the Prime Minister, but I cannot reveal its contents without permission from him'." In "Ma'ariv" of October 5, 1960, however, the contents of my letter to you appeared — and not only just the content — but literal quotations (though without quotation marks) from my letter to you.

... I sent you my letter in manuscript, and it was written in the "copying notebook" in which I am in the habit of writing all my letters in Sde Boker. I alone have the copy, and no one has seen it ... You told the "Lamerhav" correspondent, according to him, that you cannot reveal the content of my letter without permission from me. You will agree that you did not receive my permission to reveal the content of the letter only to "Ma'ariv," and the question arises: How did the content of my letter reach "Ma'ariv," containing passages which are taken word for word from my letter to you?...

... I regret that I have to ask you this question.

Yours sincerely
(—) D. Ben-Gurion

This is the reply that I received:

**To Hayer David Ben-Gurion**
**Shalom u'Bracha**

I have received you letter of today — and in fact its contents do not require any reply. For you do not ask a question, but state in fairly clear terms that it was I who gave your letter to "Ma'ariv."

I will make no denial, for it seems to me that in view of the terms of your letter there would be no advantage in a denial.

And he added quotations from other newspapers which are not relevant to the matter.

Even more surprising things appeared later in the Press, but I have not felt it possible or worth while to approach Mr. Lavon again since then.

### Character Revealed

The entire moral character of this man was revealed to me, however, when I read his "evidence" before the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee. Such an accumulation of arrogance, attacks on the honour of some of the finest men in Israel, slander and distortions of the truth I have never read in my life. In my letter to Mr. Rosen (Chairman of the Cabinet Committee of Seven, I gave some examples of Mr. Lavon's "truths." This letter was sent to Mr. Rosen on January 8, 1961:

> ... I did not feel it morally possible to take part in the discussion on the establishment and the conclusions of the Committee of Seven, and I was shocked by the conclusions, which I regarded as character-ised by bias, half-truths and miscarriage of justice, although I had no doubt in my mind as to the integrity and sincerity of its seven members. I saw evidence of bias in the things that you investigated and those you did not investigate, although the matters are inter-connected. Anyone who wishes to know the truth — in so far as it can be known — about the "unfortunate affair" and who was responsible for it, must know what took place before and after the "unfortunate affair." If you know of the orders that were given by the then Minister of Defence to Maj.-Gen. M. Makleff, the Chief of Staff, and his successor, Maj.-Gen. M. Dayan, you would not have come to such a categorical conclusion that Lavon had no hand in the "unfortunate affair." I do not know who gave the order, but I know the Army no less well than any member of the Committee of Seven — and I know that it is inconceivable that a senior officer (without an order from the Chief of Staff) should take any action on his own initiative. I cannot say that Lavon gave the order, for I did not hear it, but I read his statements to the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee in October, and I found in them not only arrogance and insolence — but falsehoods and slanders about the defence establishment in and before his time. I believe that you yourself have noted the language he used in speaking of the President of the Supreme Court and the first Chief of Staff ("the Committee of Two"), who tried to investigate the matter at the request of the then Prime Minister. At the Committee's meeting of October 17, 1960, Mr. Lavon said: 'I regard it as corruption when officers and officials of the Ministry of Defence consider it their function to engage in talebearing, the dissemination of rumours and the guidance of newspapers in this affair — I do not know how many of them — it is said that it is tens of people. I am told this by the newspapermen themselves to whom they speak. What business is it of lieutenant-colonels or majors or officials of the Ministry of Defence to spend days and nights on this matter — is that what they receive their salaries for?' At the same meeting Mr. Lavon attacked the military censor (an honorable and devoted man who carries out a difficult and unpleasant task in cooperation and agreement with the newspapers' editors), in these words: 'What is this authority — this insolence — of some youngster who has the control over the censorship to disallow this?'

Mr. Lavon told the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee on October 17: "I've got material even more damning than what I've just revealed. I've refrained from bringing this material before any public forum." And when he was asked during the session of October 20 by Mr. Ben-Eliezer, of Herut, to produce the material that he said he had, and to tell how he got it, Lavon replied: "It's true that I've got some things that I've never shown to anybody, and I'm not prepared to show it because it's personal. If things should ever come to such a pass, I might have no choice; but so long as I can fight by legitimate and pure means, I prefer it that way."

I do not wish to enlarge on the significance of these statements, but I will give one or two further examples of the 'pure and unsullied' methods used by Mr. Lavon:

At the Committee's meeting of October 17, Mr. Lavon described something that had happened during his period of office, as a result of which Felge Hanit's son lost his life. He said that this action had been taken by the Senior Officer and that it had been an act of folly from beginning to end.

But at the Committee's meeting on January 18, 1955, the same Lavon, while still Minister of Defence, was full of praise for this important action, which had been carried out in a perfectly regular fashion.

When was Mr. Lavon telling the truth: on January 18, 1955, or on October 17, 1960? ... returned to the Ministry of Defence not long after Mr. Lavon's appearance before the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee in January 1955. I took a great interest in the matter and investigated it — and I know that what Lavon said then was the truth, and what he said in the Committee on October 17, 1960, was a slander.

Lavon told the Committee that he had demanded the dismissal of the two (the Director-General and the 'Senior Officer') and that his demand had not been accepted by the Prime Minister. Mr. M. Sharett, in his evidence before the Committee on October 17, 1960, said: 'As for personnel changes, there were two; one was the transfer of the Staff Officer from his post. He did not demand his removal from the Army. He did not demand the forfeiture of his officer rank. He demanded his transfer from the Staff to another post.'

Sharett also stated that it was not only because of the 'unfortunate affair' that he accepted Lavon's resignation.

I had I ask two questions:

1) Why did Lavon lie to the Committee in regard to this matter in October 1960?

2) Why did he not demand the dismissal of the officer from the Army and the forfeiture of his officer's rank in February 1955 — if he knew that the officer had taken, on his own responsibility, the steps involved in the 'unfortunate affair,' and 'slandered' the Minister of Defence by stating that he had done so on his orders? Why did he not have him brought to a military trial?

Mr. Lavon told the Committee that an action similar to the 'unfortunate affair' had been carried out even before he came to the Ministry of Defence. That is a vile slander. There was never an act resembling in any particular, even in the slightest degree, the "unfortunate affair" of 1954.

And I added, in my letter to Mr. Rosen:

> In the Cabinet Committee there were at least three — you, Shapiro and Shitreet who knew, or should have known, that in 1954 they were not aware of what was going on in the Ministry of Defence, for security affairs were not submitted to the Cabinet. You did not take steps to find out why the Government was not aware at that time of what was going on in the Ministry of Defence, why it did not know of the adventurous orders that Lavon gave, when they were Chiefs of Staff, to M. Makleff and M. Dayan, who understood, to our good fortune, that such dangerous adventures should be prevented.
>
> And you were not interested in what preceded the 'unfortunate affair'; you were not interested in what has been going on in recent months in the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee. You and all the members of the Cabinet understand security affairs no less than I, but I did not merely understand security affairs — I have been living them for the last fifteen years, since even before the rise of the State. And I know that this was unlike any other act of the State, for one simple reason: on such an act depend the lives of men, on such an act depends the life of the nation. In the literal meaning of the words.
>
> Men who serve in the Army have mothers, and in my work in the Ministry of Defence I have always kept clearly in mind two things: the mothers of the soldiers who might be killed, and the people of Israel who might be destroyed. And I did this work in awe and reverence, in the full meaning of these two high-sounding words.

And to my regret, I had to add the following bitter words in my letter to Mr. Rosen:

> The Minister of Defence of 1954 has defiled the sanctity of our defence. He has poisoned the atmosphere of the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee in these months. Up to September 1960 this Committee was almost the only institution in Israel to which it was possible to speak with confidence — that nothing would be 'leaked' and all of whose members, without distinction of party, were equally interested in Israel's security, although there were differences of opinion between them. Mr. Lavon has turned this Committee into ... by mobilising (intentionally or unintentionally) the members of Herut, the General Zionists, Mapam and Ahdut Ha'avoda for a 'Holy War' against the Israel Labour Party, or, as Mr. Begin calls me, the 'Head of Mapai.' Neither truth nor security, but the slandering of certain persons, has become the main aim, in the Committee and in a number of newspapers.

### Security Above Party

> I have always in my mind the harrowed mothers, and the gravity of the security problem. I have never submitted security affairs to my party, for I know that this question affects every man in Israel equally. I am not a great admirer of Herut, but I know that at least in security affairs it has no party or personal prejudices, although I have differed from its views on this subject. Today the Press in Israel and the parties (with the possible exception of yours and Hapoel Hamizrahi) are running wild around the 'Affair'; the cause of security has been besmirched and defiled; the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee is now a committee for everything — except security. It is beyond my power to change this.
>
> All my life I have accepted the decisions of the majority, in the party, in the Histadrut and in the Government, as self-evident. But in security affairs, as I see them, there is only one thing for me — my conscience — and I shall not engage in this work when my conscience is not in accord (with the Government's decisions).
>
> ... You have made a fatal mistake, by passing over in silence the unbridled passions that the former Minister of ... unleashed in the Foreign Affairs and Security ... in the Press, violating the cause of security.
>
> Yours in respect, appreciation and regret,
> —D. BEN-GURION



To these things that I wrote then I must add the following fact, which is of considerable significance:

On December 12, 1954, before the establishment of the Committee of Two, the then Minister of Defence, Mr. Pinchas Lavon, made the following proposal to the Chief of Staff and the "Senior Officer": "Since we are about to be summoned to the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, let us agree on a joint version of what to tell them. Let us say that instructions were given for planning but not for execution." The Chief of Staff rightly rejected the proposal.

Mr. Pinhas Rosen, Chairman of the Committee of Seven, also confirms in his letter to "Ha'aretz" of December 28, 1960, that "Mr. Lavon proposed — according to evidence — to arrive at an agreed version for 'external' consumption, e.g. for the Government and the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee."

Mr. Rosen casts no doubt on the fact that this proposal was made by Mr. Lavon but he believes that "in what Mr. Lavon proposed there is no proof that he gave the order." That may be, but it appears to me that this constitutes some evidence that Mr. Lavon did not believe that the "Senior Officer" had acted contrary to the intentions of the then Minister of Defence. And, in general, what resposible man tries to influence those under his orders as to how they should give evidence to the Government and the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee?

Mr. Lavon's "pure and unsullied" evidence before the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, which was published in all the newspapers, was re-inforced by distortions, inventions and slanders in papers which became his enthusiastic defenders: "Herut," "Ma'ariv," "Haolam Hazeh," "Yaad," "Al Hamishmar" (in Ya'ari's articles) "Lamerhav," "Letzte Naies ..."

All of them began to pontificate about a "Dreyfusiad."

Our public knows what a "Dreyfusiad" means: false charges laid by Army chiefs and the Minister of Defence against an innocent Jewish officer, so as to cover up the treachery of another officer. To our great good fortune, the "Dreyfus" of our day sits not in Devil's Island, but in the splendid building of the Histadrut Executive Council, and controls the largest and most important organized body in the country. The leaders of the New Regime party, the leader of Hashomer Hatza'ir, the correspondents of "Herut," and even Gotthelf of "Davar" have rushed to the aid of the modern "Dreyfus."

In "Herut" of October 5, 1960, Mr. Bader wrote about the "Dreyfusiad"; in "Yediot Aharonot" of October 7, 1960, Mr. E. Livneh wrote of the resemblance between the Lavon Affair and the famous Dreyfus trial.

In "Davar" of October 18, 1960, Gotthelf, too, joined the "Dreyfusiad." Ben Ari, in "Herut" of October 21, tried to show that the Lavon Affair is even worse than the Dreyfus Affair, for the Prime Minister of Israel "rejects in principle the basis of parliamentary democracy" by not dismissing the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr. Shimon Peres. In "Ma'ariv" of October 14, Raphael Bashan published an interview with Meir Ya'ari, leader of Hashomer Hatza'ir, and describes Ya'ari as saying with uncontrolled fury: "I am referring to the group that surrounds Ben-Gurion. I am speaking of the men who are concerned in all this 'Dreyfusiad'." Naturally, the Herut leader does not lag behind Mr. Ya'ari, and in Herut of October 28 he explains, with his characteristic truthfulness, the "Episode of the Dreyfusiad."

Is it only by chance, and without any guidance, that suddenly all the "prophets" of the New Regime, the Herut Movement, Hashomer Hatza'ir and "Ma'ariv," as well as Gotthelf, pontificate about a "Dreyfusiad"?

## Forgery Not Yet Proved

THE Committee of Seven tried to investigate whether indeed a forgery was committed in the letter sent by the "Senior Officer," and for this purpose sent the Attorney-General to Paris — and it acted rightly. At the moment it is not clear whether indeed a forgery was committed or not, but the Army will not be satisfied as long as there is even a doubt. But the Government, when considering the Committee's report, was informed of a forgery committed by one of Mr. Lavon's principal henchmen in a very important newspaper — and to my astonishment I did not hear that the Attorney-General was instructed to investigate the matter, although for this purpose there is no need to go to Paris; the forgery can be investigated in Tel Aviv.

When suspicions regarding two officers reached my ears, I gave instructions, as I said above, for the establishment of a judicial inquiry committee to investigate their conduct. The reliability of this committee was rejected by Mr. Lavon, and his attorney in the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, Mr. Y. Bader of Herut, stated at the Committee's meeting on October 4: "I doubt whether *the public, the nation, the people and history* will be able to take seriously the recommendations of a committee (the Cohn Committee) before which Mr. Lavon has not appeared on this matter." But both Mr. Lavon and his advocate, Mr. Bader, received with enthusiasm the recommendations of the Committee — when it appeared to these two gentlemen that its conclusions strengthened their attitude on the "Affair." To reinforce their arguments, they also made use of matters which the Cohn Committee left as requiring examination and investigation.

When I read Lavon's "evidence" before the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, I understood why he objected so stubbornly and vigorously to an inquiry committee, why he mobilised all his friends to support his opposition, and why he chose particularly the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee in which to utter his "truths." I must say to Mr. Lavon's credit that he is no fool, and he was well aware of what he would gain from the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee. And I have to note that he has two unusual successes, which no other member of his party would have succeeded in achieving, or perhaps even have tried to achieve:

1) During the past three months he has mobilized all his party's enemies in the opposition parties (Herut, the Communists and the General Zionists), as well as two in the coalition (Mapam and Ahdut Ha'avoda) and a number of daily and weekly papers, for an effective and poisonous war against the Israel Labour Party and certain members of it who, for some reason, did not find favour in the eyes of the Minister of Defence of 1954; and with the aid of his subordinates, who receive their wages from the Histadrut, of which I too am a member, a campaign of backbiting and slander was organized, the like of which we have never had before in Israel. And this incitement against the party and some of its members was conducted by Mr. Pinhas Lavon while he was serving as its representative in the Labour Federation.

This struggle was carried on, of course, in order to fight for the righteousness and purity of Pinhas Lavon, for have Messrs. Begin, Bader, Sneh and Ya'ari, and other opponents of Lavon's party, any concern but the "clearing" of Lavon?

2) He has succeeded during these months in transforming the cause of security and the honour of the Israel Defence Forces and its leading personalities into a lever for unbridled party conflict in Israel. The campaign has not been confined to Israel. I believe this is the first time the honour of the State of Israel has been injured in the world — in the Press of the U.S., Britain, France, etc.

## Army and Party Defiled

SINCE I was entrusted on behalf of the Jewish Agency with the portfolio of Security, and especially since I was appointed Minister of Defence in the Provisional Government and entrusted with the organization of the Israel Defence Forces, it has been my concern that the cause of security and the Army should not be a subject for party discussions and disputes. If I have succeeded, it is — I believe — because I myself have not regarded it as a party matter and have never submitted the affairs of the defence establishment for discussion within the party. In my relations with other parties in connection with this matter, whether they were in the coalition or the opposition, I have regarded them all as *full partners in the responsibility for security affairs;* and indeed until three months ago no one in Israel dared to introduce party considerations and party prejudice into this sphere.

In the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee it was possible to discuss the Defence Forces and security matters with all members. If the party interests of Herut and the Communists demanded that a Minister of Defence called Pinhas Lavon should be the supreme ruler in the Army, even without the knowledge of the Government and the Prime Minister, they elevated the idea of the Minister of Defence's authority to the level of a supreme, sacred and absolute principle; and if the party interest required an attack against a Minister of Defence who has held the post for only 12 years and has not done such great and wonderful things for security as Pinhas Lavon, they objected to his right and that of the Government to appoint a new Chief of Staff — and for this purpose a secret session of the Knesset was summoned for the first time in the history of the State to investigate how the Government dared, on the proposal of the Minister of Defence, to appoint a new Chief of Staff.

The name of the Israel Defence Forces has been defiled. Security has ceased to be the sincere concern of all parties, as it was until four months ago — for what does security matter when Messrs. Begin, Sneh, Ya'ari and others feel the need to fight to clear the name of the Minister of Defence of 1954?

I am confident that Pinhas Lavon, at least, is not so naive as to believe that Livneh, Sneh, Begin and the rest of his enthusiastic defenders are so profoundly concerned for the purity of his name. He understands no less than I do that this is done out of a desire for party profit with the aid of a central figure in the Israel Labour Party.

### Holy War

His campaign for rehabilitation was also accompanied by a holy war only against Shimon Peres, Moshe Dayan and the man who by intrigue and deceit had plotted to inherit his place as Minister of Defence — for otherwise, of course, the man from Sde Boker would have been unable to return to the Government; he — Pinhas Lavon — is not so naive as to believe that Messrs. Bader, Sneh, Yaari and others are thinking only of the three wretched individuals I have mentioned. Pinhas Lavon has enough sense to know that the war that he organized is designed to defile the defence establishment and also to degrade his party. For this purpose he insisted so categorically that his arguments should not. Heaven forbid, be submitted to a judicial inquiry committee of upright men, without party prejudice, such as exist to our great good fortune in all the Israel courts. An inquiry committee might have revealed the truth; so he insisted that the matter should be discussed only in the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, in which all the other parties would be on his side and the members of his own party would be silenced; and his calculations were not mistaken. The henchmen of the Histadrut Secretary-General disseminated his statements amongst the entire public and the Press; they are still doing so, and apparently they intend to continue to do so in the future.

The Committee of Seven investigated the past of the Senior Officer since the War of Independence, so as to make up its mind about his character, although it was not authorized by the Government to do so. In my opinion, it acted rightly, in spite of the distinction made by the Minister of Justice between an inquiry committee and a committee of investigation, for if an attempt is made to arrive at the truth, it is necessary to know everything that is liable to lead to a knowledge of the truth, and I have no doubt that the inquiry into the past of the "Senior Officer" had no little influence on the Committee's conclusions. But I do not understand why the Committee did not investigate — not the distant past of the Minister of Defence of 1954, but his actions during his term of office in that capacity. The Committee had an important and perhaps decisive reason for conducting such an enquiry. It contained at least three members of the Government in which Mr. M. Sharett and Mr. P. Lavon served: its Chairman, the Minister of Justice (Mr. Rosen), the Minister of the Interior (Mr. M. Shapiro), and the Minister of Police (Mr. Shitreet). They had heard the words of the then Prime Minister (Mr. M. Sharett) at the Cabinet meeting of February 20, 1955, at which Mr. Lavon resigned (or was dismissed?), when the Prime Minister stated that there had been created in the army "a very grave situation, a situation of disappointment, a situation of bitterness, a situation of distrust, a situation of internal lack of confidence." Was it not their duty to inquire who and what had brought about such a situation, which endangered the entire State? Did they not remember what the late Israel Rokach said at the same meeting: "In the Cabinet Committee on Foreign and Security Affairs I expressed my feeling that I did not see any way for Lavon to remain Minister of Defence"? Why?

Did not the Minister of Justice remember what he himself said at the same meeting: "What we have heard today in the statement of the Minister of Defence — no one knew of it; it is not clear to me whether the Prime Minister knew of it"? Was it not their duty to investigate what the Minister of Defence had concealed from them, from the members of the Government, from the then Prime Minister, and why?

Mr. Shapiro too said at the time that in Lavon's period they did not know what they had known before Lavon became Minister of Defence — what did that mean?

What had the Minister of Defence in 1954 to conceal from his colleagues?

The Committee of Seven stated that it had read the shorthand report of the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee in which Mr. Lavon gave his "evidence" in October 1960. Did this evidence not arouse in their minds any wonder about his behaviour during his period of office as Minister of Defence?

**Did not Mr. Lavon's attempt on December 12, 1954 to persuade (now, I believe, the word used is "suborn") the Chief of Staff and the "Senior Officer" to agree on a common tale to tell the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee and the Government call for an explanation?**

## Tribute to Defence Army of Israel

I WELL understand Mr. Lavon's reasons for obstinately opposing any judicial enquiry. Perhaps he has sufficient reason to fear it. But why did the Committee of Seven reject the method of judicial enquiry, which is alone capable of revealing the truth and preventing discrimination? And although I am confident of the integrity of the members of the Committee of Seven, I was compelled to state, with profound regret, that the method they employed in their work was bound to result in bias, half-truths and a miscarriage of justice.

During the six years of my service between the adoption of the Security Service Law and Mr. Lavon's period of office as Minister of Defence, I was able to rely implicity on the Israel Defence Forces not to do anything on their own initiative, and there was not a single senior officer who would act without orders. Everything that required discussion and decision was submitted to the Government. The members of the Committee of Seven who were members of the Government together with me are no less aware of this than I am, and I cannot conceive that on my retirement at the end of 1953 the Army changed for the worse.

### National Interests Paramount

To the members of my party I wrote on December 30, 1960, among other things:

> ... The reports that have appeared in the newspapers about demands or conditions that I have submitted to my colleagues are falsehoods ... National considerations are more important to me than any others. And the supreme national consideration, as I see it, is the security of the State and the clear conscience of its leaders. ... I am not a modest man, but I am thoroughly convinced that the State and the Government are not dependant on any one man, no matter who he may be ... I differed from my colleagues' views, but I still value them and believe in them as before. They are entitled to think differently from me, and to act according to their own opinions. No individual is entitled to impose his views on his colleagues through pressure.
>
> I have never done so, and I will not do so now either. I have tried to convince them, and if it is my fault or my weakness that is to blame if I have not succeeded. My colleagues have the self-evident right to act according to their own opinion. We are a democratic movement, and no individual can exercise untrammelled rule within it.
>
> The fate of the State depends in no small measure on the unity and integrity of our party. I am convinced that you will be able to preserve both these things.

Finally, I want to say a few things about the Army. I shall say nothing about the first and the "third" Minister of Defence. He can look history straight in the face without arrogance, and he will not hesitate or refuse to face any judgment or any judicial inquiry into what he has done or failed to do, if such an inquiry should be required. But, to the best of my knowledge, I can assure every citizen, every mother in Israel, that there does not exist anywhere in the world an Army more loyal, well organized, honourable and devoted than the Israel Defence Forces. Dr. Sneh in the Knesset and Mr. Ya'ari in the Press are trying to terrify us with the idea that we are in danger of dictatorship by a "superior elite." This is a vile and foolish slander. Any Army in the world would be proud of the Israel Defence Forces' leadership. There are no angels in our Army; sometimes it transpires that a particular officer or soldier has misbehaved, and he is immediately brought to trial. Nowhere in the world is more care taken to see to it that not the slightest stain shall be found on the honour of the military commanders than in the Israel Defence Forces.

Every boy and girl who is sent to the Army are in faithful and pure hands. The slanders that have been uttered about the Army come from sullied sources. I have done my work in the Ministry of Defence in the knowledge that we have no reason to be ashamed of it. Its thousands of officers and civilian staff have done and are doing their duty with loyalty and devotion, and I am full of affection and admiration for them.

Jerusalem, January 12, 1961.


**The Israel Institute of Productivity**

Citrus House, 22 Rehov Harakevet
Tel Aviv, Tels. 67685, 67392

**KAPLAN PRIZE—1961**

**The Eliezer Kaplan Prizes for efficiency will be awarded by the Minister of Labour on July 4, 1961, the memorial day of Israel's first Minister of Finance.**

**The prizes will be awarded for achievement in the field of productivity and efficiency to individuals, groups, plants and to joint production committees in industry, agriculture, building and in public services, on the basis of applications to be filed with the prize awarding committee not later than Thursday, March 15, 1961, by joint production committees, labour representatives, institutions, managements of plants, secretaries of settlements or at least by two individuals.**

1) **PRIZES TO INDIVIDUALS**

will be awarded on the basis of outstanding and efficient management and organisation; for inventions and improvements resulting in economy of fuel, materials, labour and production time, equipment and expenses — improvements in the quality of the product, safety and reduction of physical effort.

2) **PRIZES TO PRODUCTION COMMITTEES**

will be awarded for outstanding, systematic and continuous work in raising productivity and efficiency in their plants.

3) **ACHIEVEMENT RATINGS TO PLANTS AND INSTITUTIONS**

for noteworthy achievements in raising efficiency and productivity. In determining the efficiency of a plant or an institution, the following will be taken into consideration: the reduction of manufacturing costs and services as a result of improvements in work methods, management and organisation of the plant or the institution, raising of output per man-hour; higher quality of product or services; standardisation and simplification of the product; efficient maintenance and use of fixtures and equipment; improving safety and physical conditions of work.

**INSTRUCTIONS**

The Israel Institute of Productivity has issued a leaflet of instructions aimed at facilitating the procedure of application to the Committee. Only applications written in accordance with the leaflet will be considered. The leaflet may be obtained at the Institute.

**ADDRESS: The Kaplan Prize Committee**
**The Israel Institute of Productivity,**
Tel Aviv: Citrus House, P.O.B. 16160
Haifa: 32 Derech Ha'atzmaut
Jerusalem: Ministry of Labour Russian Compound

# ISRAEL'S WEEK



*Delegates voting on resolutions adopted at the 25th Zionist Congress.*

## ROCKING THE MAPAI BOAT

THERE were dramatic developments this week in the "Lavon Affair." The Mapai Party has been rocked to its foundations as its leaders clashed openly. Meetings of Mapai's central bodies brought matters to a head. It was rather difficult to recognize in the people involved the leaders of a party which gained an overwhelming election victory only a little over a year ago. It seems inevitable now that there will have to be a showdown between Mr. Ben-Gurion and Mr. Lavon. The Prime Minister must find out if the party is still "B.G.'s Mapai."

There were also moves outside Mapai. For the first time one of the opposition parties, the General Zionists, called for new general elections in view of Mapai's internal schism. Mapai's left wing coalition partners were less outspoken, but nevertheless stated in no uncertain terms that they were prepared to take any steps necessary to implement their objections to any revision of the Cabinet decision on the Ministerial Committee findings.

University professors, writers, Ahdut Ha'avoda and Mapam intellectuals and Mapai kibbutz members met to initiate a "public movement" against what they considered "a distinct danger to democratic practice in the demands of the Prime Minister's supporters to have the Cabinet reconsider its approval of the Ministerial Committee's decisions." They also warned that the removal of Mr. Lavon from his post would be interpreted by the public as meaning that "persons who dare to fight for justice as they see it would be punished even if they are proven right."

Against this background Mr. Ben-Gurion decided to make his own views on the "Affair" clearly known. His announcement that he would issue a 5,000-word statement to the press led the Mapai Secretariat to convene the Party's Central Committee to hear Mr. Ben-Gurion himself.

But this decision was overshadowed by the deadlock at the end of another eight-hour Secretariat session which lasted until the early hours of Thursday morning. The debate ended in a tied vote of 18 against 18. It proved that Mr. Lavon's supporters in the Secretariat were stronger than expected.

After lengthy discussion on two opposing resolutions which represented all shades of opinion on the "Affair," the Secretariat agreed on two decisions:

a) To appoint a special committee to examine Mr. Pinhas Lavon's statements before the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee in connection with the "Affair," in the light of the complaints that had been voiced in the Party because of these statements.

b) The Committee is to submit its conclusions to the Party's Secretariat.

So far, so good. But an additional second phrase was proposed which said that the Committee is "also to examine other appearances that accompanied the airing of the 'Affair'." This gained the support of both Mr. Lavon's direct supporters and the so-called "middle roaders." This phrase proved the stumbling-block, since it was interpreted by Mr. Ben-Gurion's supporters to mean that the Committee was also to examine the Prime Minister's statements in connection with the "Affair." Moreover, they feared that such an addition might easily cause Mr. Ben-Gurion to implement his intention to resign. (His threat to do so has not been withdrawn.)

The meeting of the Mapai Secretariat brought other disappointments to Mr. Ben-Gurion. The majority of the Party's veteran leaders were either against him or were at best "neutral" on an issue of vital importance to him. Mr. Lavon's uninhibited attacks and criticism have apparently given the green light to all types of people, both inside and outside Mapai, to vent their personal grudges against the Prime Minister.

The question whether a special five-man Committee will be able to reach a formula on the Secretariat Resolution seems to be only of secondary importance now, although it may have bearing on the "technical" development of the crisis. The real issue is whether Mapai will accept Mr. Ben-Gurion's views on the crisis and its causes. The taboo against attacking Israel's Defence Forces has been ignored.

## Casablanca and Dismay

ONE of the chief organizers and main speakers of pan-African conclaves is Col. Nasser, for whom such meetings are yet another means of attempting to dominate Africa.

The last such parley concluded this week in Casablanca. It was, of course, far from being "all-African," as its organizers claimed; of the more than 20 African countries, only six attended — Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Mali, Ghana and Guinea. Significantly, most members of the French Community of Nations were absent, and so were the representatives of the weightiest of the new African nations, Nigeria.

As usual, the Conference adopted a number of resolutions on pan-African unity, and discussed a joint African military command. Col. Nasser also managed to push through a strong anti-Israel resolution. In additon to demanding a "just solution" of "the Palestine question, in conformity with the U.N. and Bandung resolutions," it demanded the "restoration of rights to the Palestine Arabs" and criticized Israel as an "instrument for Imperialism and neo-colonialism" in Asia and Africa.

Israel has become used to the fact that many African leaders, in promoting their own plans and interests, are willing to go far in paying lip-service to "African unity" and, to do so, make concessions to the Arabs. These leaders would appear to be able to think and act on two levels: they make statements on one level and perform practical acts useful to their countries on another. But it was felt in Israel that the Casablanca Resolution went too far. Among the six participants, there were three who maintain diplomatic relations with Israel and two of them are on the friendliest terms. The extent of Israel's cooperation with Ghana is widely known throughout Africa, and the Vice-President of Mali only a few weeks ago signed, in Jerusalem, a treaty of friendship and cooperation with Israel. (While the Resolution was being passed in Casablanca, the Commander of the militia of Mali, Major Backr Cada Diallo, was touring Nahal and Border Police units in Israel. He declared, before his departure, that he will organize his country's militia along Israel's lines.)

After receiving information on the circumstances of the vote at Casablanca—it seems, contrary to earlier reports, that Dr. Nkrumah, of Ghana, and Mr. Modeibo Keita, of Mali, were present at the final session and signed the resolution personally — the Foreign Ministry instructed the Israel Envoys to express "surprise and dismay" in Accra, Conakry and Bamako.

No outside political opponent has ever managed to inflict such damage on Mapai as the Party has suffered through internal dissension during the last three months. Whatever happens in the next few days, it will certainly be a different Mapai when the crisis is over — and there is no way of telling how matters will develop.

## Manufacturers Meet

A POPULAR saying describes the Histadrut as the poor man's rich organization and the Manufacturers' Association as the rich man's poor organization. The alleged poverty of the Manufacturers' Association was not apparent at the General Conference held at Z.O.A. House in Tel Aviv during the last two days, which was distinguished rather by its elegance. The Association's resources are limited because of its lack of membership. Forty per cent of Israel's private manufacturers are outside the ranks of the Association, whereas employers in agriculture, building, diamonds, transport and banking are separately organized.

According to the Association's Chairman, Mr. Yehuda Bar Natan, industrial output will rise by IL.250m. in 1961 to a total of IL2.500m. The manufacturers claim that, although this expansion is assisted by the Government, it is also hampered by the Government's fiscal policy. Protests were registered against taxes on equipment, inadequate depreciation allowances and the bottleneck in working capital. The Association suggests that the Government appoint a committee to determine objectively whether the present supply of credit is adequate for the working needs of the economy or not.

The manufacturers claim that, in the present period of full employment, less emphasis should be placed in labour policy on job security and social benefits. The cost-of-living allowance should be adjusted once yearly (instead of every six months), and only if the index rises by five per cent, instead of three per cent as at present.

The Association was not only concerned with demanding more favourable policies from its traditional antagonists — the wage-claiming trade unions and the tax-imposing Government departments. It gave more attention at this conference than previously to the constructive tasks incumbent on the industrialists themselves. "We must become more industry-minded," stated Mr. Moshe Weinstock, chairman of the Conference's Preparatory Commission. Business-men were challenged by Mr. Bar Natan to raise capital through the stock exchange instead of seeking Government loans.

The Association is making a drive among its members to persuade the more conservative elements, who cling to exclusive ownership of their business, that times have changed. Small firms must go into partnership with each other and with the investing public. The rapid industrialization of Israel offers great opportunities — but only to those who will measure up to modern technological and managerial standards.

## Welcome Downpour

RAINS finally fell in abundance this week, but farmers still feared that they were too late to make it a good year for agriculture. Crops in the Northern and Central parts of Israel were in fairly good shape, but the situation in the Negev was still unsatisfactory.

Comparative figures show that in practically every region, the amount of rain this season was far ahead of last year. In Haifa, this year's total was 169 mm. compared to 164 last year. In other places the differences were much more marked: in Natanya, 268 compared to 214, in Tel Aviv 214 compared to 176, in Jerusalem 140 compared to 92 and in Beersheba 46 compared to 40.

It was estimated that the shortage of rain in the Negev had already caused the loss of half the winter crops, while the other half could still be saved only if rains continued to fall in abundance throughout the next few days. Farmers in the Negev say that they need at least another 40 to 50 mm. of rain immediately to save the grain, although less is needed for the green pastures, of particular importance to the Beduin, whose herds and flocks have already been suffering from the drought.

Even if the total amount this year will be normal or above normal, the long-standing problem of water resources will remain unsolved. The drought of the past three years, the constant expansion of intensive agriculture and the growing industrial and domestic consumption have caused a dangerous drop in the country's water table. This led to the drying out of some vital wells and a growing salination of others, particularly in the coastal area and the lower Galilee.

Water consumption will increase even further in the future, while there is, of course, no guarantee that droughts will not recur. Stiff water rationing can help but cannot provide a substantial solution. The National Water Scheme bringing water from the Jordan to the Negev is being accelerated but will still take some time. Even allowing for the use of this water, an intensive effort will have to be made in other directions. Israel is searching for new resources and is experimenting with the desalination of sea-water and brackish water.

While Negev farmers were complaining about the drought, Prof. Michael Evenari reported good prospects of excellent barley and wheat crops, as well as of fruit crops, at his restored Nabatean farm at Ovdat, following one good rain.

## Zionists: No Change

DESPITE Dr. Goldmann's optimistic plans and the careful work of the Preparatory Committee, the final scenes of the 25th Zionist Congress followed the traditional pattern set by so many of its predecessors. It was as if delegates were obliged willy-nilly to play the parts of a drama that had been performed so often that it was impossible to change the all-too-familiar lines. Dr. Goldmann had hoped that by the middle of Congress, the constitution of the Executive would be settled, with a lot of famous Israelis filling new posts around his table. Instead, the election of the Executive has been left to the next Zionist Council meeting in May and the portfolios have not been re-allocated — but it is clear that there will be no great changes. Dr. Goldmann has intimated that there may be moves within a year based on the record of the departments.

The parties, notably Mapai, failed to respond to Dr. Goldmann's plea for new talent; only Moshe Sharett agreed to take a post without Portfolio. Sharett was perhaps the dominant figure at Congress, after Goldmann himself, and he has certainly gone to great pains to treat the Zionist movement as a dominant factor in Jewish life, an attitude that was greatly appreciated by the delegates from abroad.

A fortnight's discussions, with innumerable caucuses and other meetings going on into the small hours, provided a most rigorous programme. Nevertheless, the delegates—particularly those coming from abroad — kept their spirits up and finished at 4 a.m. on Wednesday in high fettle. They had spent some of the time roaring appreciatively at imitations of the speakers on the inter-com and singing community songs.

It is too early to say what concrete or ideological gains emerged from the great debates. They certainly concentrated attention on Israel's need, perhaps for the first time in history, for large-scale immigration from the West, other sources of immigration having dried up for the time being. On the other hand, the Americans made it clear that there will be no such immigration without large-scale reorganization of the conditions provided for such immigrants in Israel. Time alone will show whether these points of view will crystallize in constructive action.

There was general agreement on all other major issues, particularly on the need for Jewish education in the Diaspora. The one great controversy was a personal fight between the Goldstein-Halperin group of General Zionists and Dr. Neumann's group, involving questions of prestige in the Diaspora which seemed somewhat pointless to Israelis.

The Lavon "Affair" provided an unfortunate background to Congress, as it tended to monopolize the interest of the local delegates, while foreign delegates were trying in vain to find out exactly what was happening in the country which they are serving with such devotion.

## Rothschild Tradition

The last week of the Zionist Congress coincided with several events celebrating the tie between the Rothschild family and Israel. Since the mythical days of "the Baron" the Rothschilds have functioned in this country as if they constituted a movement and not just a family of philanthropists and capitalists. The range of their activities has been so varied and so imaginative that it is difficult to realize what would have happened here if Baron Edmond de Rothschild had not become interested in the Holy Land in the 1880's, or if succeeding generations in the family had abandoned that attachment.

The nature of the Rothschild activity in Israel has always reflected — and sometime anticipated — the latest developments in the country. In the old days they concentrated on the founding and support of agricultural settlements. A few years ago the Rothschilds provided the funds to build a new Knesset for which contractors' bids are to be invited shortly, now that the the final plans have been completed.

This week the family was represented in Israel by Baron Edmond de Rothschild, Lord Rothschild (the Cambridge biologist) and Mrs. James de Rothschild. They awarded the year's Rothschild Prizes for Science to the late Professor Abraham Kidron and to Professor Ephraim Katchalski. Professor Kidron's contributions to veterinary science made him world-famous. Professor Katchalski is recognized as one of the leading biologists in the world.

The Rothschilds also attended the opening of the Caesarea Golf Course and Country Club. This will introduce a new game, suitable for adults of more advanced years and women as well as young men, to a country starved for non-spectator sport. It will also prove a major tourist attraction. The Rothschilds plan to build a city close to the ruins of Herod's metropolis, Caesarea. The opening of the golf course went off with a swing, provided by two great golfers, Sam Snead and Harry Weetman.

Finally, the Baron is building a new industry in Natanya, which will provide valuable fertilizers. Thus science, sport, tourism and an industry were added to the proud Rothschild record.

## Red Sea Fleet

WHILE the Turkish authorities in Ankara announced the release of the Israel fishing vessel, Snunit, held by them for 16 months, Agriculture Minister Moshe Dayan announced in Jerusalem that by the end of this year half of Israel's fishing fleet will be transferred from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea. The two announcements had more in common than appears on the surface.

The competition for the Mediterranean fishing fields is becoming more and more intensive. The countries still having abundant fishing-grounds near their shores are becoming more and more sensitive to any sign of encroachment on their areas. Countries with large fleets, on the other hand, seem to be in constant trouble as their vessels are seized from time to time by coastal patrols. Thus the Israel fishing boat Snunit was seized near the Turkish coast although the Captain and the crew maintained that they were not inside territorial waters.

The solution to the difficulty seems to be in the move away from the Mediterranean — in two directions: to the wide open oceans to the West and to the Red Sea.

Agreements were signed some time ago for the construction of three large fishing vessels: one will operate in the Persian Gulf, the other in the Northern Atlantic, joining the other ships of the Israel-Nippon Tuna Fish Co. and the third off the West African coast. All three vessels are expected to be in service this year and will have deep-freeze facilities for storing the fish until brought to Haifa and Eilat. The several Companies engaged in fishing in the open seas were joined two months ago by the Paldag Co. which, together with Rassco and a group of Canadian investors, purchased a 1,000-ton trawler for fishing in the North Atlantic.

By last summer six fishing boats were transferred from Haifa to the Red Sea and it was planned that some of them, as well as others to be transferred later, will fish in the Persian Gulf under special agreements with the Government of Iran. While the smaller boats are moved, in complicated and delicate operations, overland from Haifa to Eilat because the Suez Canal is closed to them, the larger ones have to sail around the Cape of Good Hope. In September two trawlers, the Nitzan and Lamerhav, set out from Haifa to Massawa to hoist the Ethiopian flag under an agreement between Israel companies (including an affiliate of Incode) and the Ethiopian Government dealing with joint research and the development of fishing grounds in the south-eastern part of the Red Sea.

## NASSER STEALS SHOW AT CASABLANCA



*Taking time out in Casablanca (in front, from left): Ferhat Abbas, Premier of the rebel Provisional Government of Algeria; President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic; King Mohammed V of Morocco, and Modibo Keita, President of Mali.*

THE MIDDLE EAST SCENE

By Amnon Bartur

# Isolated By Arabs, Nasser Seeks African Declarations

*And everybody praised the Duke,*
*Who this great fight did win.*
*"But what good came of it at last?"*
*Quoth little Peterkin.*
*"Why, that I cannot tell," said he,*
*"But 'twas a famous victory."*

—Robert Southey
The Battle of Blenheim

INDEED it was a famous victory — if only for the amount of publicity which Cairo has been giving to it. The echoes of the Casablanca resolutions are still reverberating from the Egyptian propaganda machine, and the chances are that they will continue to do so for some time to come. But as far as we can gather, no little Peterkin in President Nasser's entourage has asked so far what good will come of it at last. It is a reasonable question.

There has been an almost immutable rule in Arab politics during the past decade that Arab rulers, individually and collectively, when they find themselves in a mess, automatically resort to verbal warfare against Israel. This happens invariably in any of three situations: when an Arab Government has to cope with internal discontent or to cover up failures in its foreign or inter-Arab affairs; when one Arab government wants to prove its "superiority" to another; when Arab governments collectively find it difficult to reach agreement on any subject except Israel.

In the case of the anti-Israel resolutions adopted by the Casablanca "summit" conference, the working of this rule is obvious enough. The decline in Cairo's influence and prestige in the Arab world during the past two years has been unmistakable — and has by no means been confined to Arab ruling circles alone. In fact, outside Africa, where Morocco, Libya and the Sudan still profess friendship for the United Arab Republic, no single Arab Government this side of Suez even pretends to be friendly or even neutral towards Cairo. It is no coincidence, for instance, that the meeting of Arab Foreign Ministers scheduled to take place on January 28 will convene in Baghdad: the days when Cairo could dominate the Arab League are over.

This almost complete isolation on the Arab front has naturally led Nasser to look for victories elsewhere. His growing interest in Africa started long before the Casablanca show; the activist line taken on such issues as the Congo and Algeria during the past year was already an indication that Cairo had embarked on a phase in its policy where Africa would play the leading role. For Cairo, the Casablanca "victory" was only one landmark in this phase.

It is now one of the established tenets of Nasser's policy that Israel must be "wiped out," and it would be a mistake to dismiss this as mere propaganda. Perhaps the most revealing interpretation of the anti-Israel section of the Casablanca resolutions which Cairo has given so far was the comment made by "Al-Akhbar," when it rejoiced on Tuesday that "Israel has now become an African problem: for the first time Israel ceased to be an exclusively Arab problem and became one for Africa, too." This merely asserted what Cairo Radio's commentators were repeating day and night.

This is talk on a big scale — were it not largely wishful thinking. But the fact that Cairo has deemed it necessary to make such a fuss about the resolutions is itself of some interest, since it goes to show how much such "victories" are needed. And this applies not only to the subject of Israel but to all topics discussed at the meeting: after all, few people in the UAR will ask the rather relevant question: "Just how much of Africa was actually represented in Casablanca?"

### The Opposition

MEANWHILE, undeterred by his African "victories," Nasser's Arab rivals have been closing their ranks with astonishing speed and thoroughness. Following the Baghdad-Amman reconciliation, the implications of which Cairo cannot ignore, there is now a marked tendency towards ties between Iraq and Saudi Arabia — so much so, that a meeting between King Saud and Major-General Kassem is being arranged to take place before the end of this month. Apparently timed to precede the forthcoming Arab Foreign Ministers conference in the Iraqi capital, these goings-on indicate almost certainly a spectacular come-back by Riyadh to the inter-Arab arena, after some three years of self-imposed seclusion.

In addition to Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Jordan, however, Tunisia is also one of the most stubborn opponents of Cairo's Arab policies. President Bourguiba has been boycotting all meetings of the Arab League in which the UAR was represented, on the ground that the latter has turned the League into an instrument of Egyptian foreign policy. Thus a powerful bloc has been forming with the obvious aim of resisting any attempt on the part of Cairo to renew its acts of subversion in the area. The challenge is a serious one, especially as no one can tell what effect it may have on an already deteriorating situation in Syria.

It is being pointed out by Nasser's Arab opponents that his current African adventure is only an indication of his failure in both the Arab and the general Moslem spheres. In his book "The Philosophy of the Revolution," Nasser listed Egypt's spheres of interest as being the Arab, the Moslem and the African "circles." His concentration now on the third of these does not necessarily mean that he has given up the first two as hopeless; there is nothing to prevent him from trying his luck in all three at the same time.

Be that as it may, the outcome of the Casablanca talks, objectively speaking, has not been the decisive victory which Cairo was seeking. To begin with, the fact that only five out of a total of 28 independent African States took part in the deliberations (some of the absentees: Tunisia, the Sudan, Ethiopia, Nigeria, the Congo) must seem curious even to the most unsophisticated Egyptian citizen.

Secondly, and perhaps more relevantly, despite the apparent vehemence with which Israel was censured in one of the resolutions, none of the African States which took part in the meeting is likely to take any practical steps to implement this resolution. An Amman Radio commentator has pointed out, rather mischievously and probably inaccurately that while a speech was being delivered in the Umawi Mosque in Damascus in praise of the anti-Israel resolutions, Accra Radio broadcast news of the arrival in Ghana of Israel experts, who came to implement joint Israel-Ghanaian projects.


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| | 0930 | ALITALIA | Rome |
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| Jan. 16 | 0800 | EL AL | Rome Munich |
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| | 1300 | EL AL | Rome, Paris, London, New York |
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| FRI. | 0830 | OLYMPIC | Athens, Rome, Paris, London |
| Jan. 20 | 1000 | K.L.M. | Rome, Amsterdam |
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|---|---|---|
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# Putting Life Into the Zionist Movement

## A Five-Point Programme for Reconstruction

By MEIR GROSSMAN



*The author was a member of the outgoing Jewish Agency Executive.*

THE proceedings of the 25th Zionist Congress, its composition and the way it dealt with fundamental problems of organization and ideology, proved that, unless the Zionist movement faces the realities of the situation created by the establishment of the State bravely, it must continue to lose ground.

**The stream of repetitious resolutions and evenings of grand oratory, coupled with musical performances, could hardly cover the cracks in the great structure created by Herzl.**

The Jewish Agency's appeal to the Government of Israel for financial help, no less than the disheartening procedure used in forming a new Executive (a procedure that revealed the role which narrow party interests play in the movement) are the best evidence of the severe crisis in the Zionist Organization. This crisis cannot be arrested by the so-called "widening of the basis," meaning the admission of "friends of Zion" proposed by Dr. Goldmann; nor by surrendering further one position after another in Israel.

We used to say that the idea of a Messiah and of Redemption were born the very day the Temple was destroyed and the Jews went into captivity. It would be no exaggeration to contend that the crisis of the Zionist movement paradoxically enough commenced the day the State of Israel came into existence. As the State gained in strength with its administrative machinery expanding and its functions widening, the crisis became more acute. The young State found in the country, after it replaced the British Administration, a highly developed, semi-governmental "organism" called the Jewish Agency, which operated in every walk of life.

The Government of Israel took over some of its responsibilities, but the Agency continued to retain many functions, principally those connected with immigration and settlement. However, in the course of time the Government began to show signs of impatience at the existence of a parallel "organism," particularly as its financial resources were continuously shrinking.

The problem of rational division of functions between the State and the Zionist Organization, as well as the future relations between Israel and the Diaspora, occupied a considerable part of the discussion at the very first session of the Zionist General Council held in Tel Aviv following the establishment of the State. It was clear that the Zionist Organization and the Jewish Agency were faced with a radical change in their status. Most addresses of the previous two Congresses held in Israel and of the Zionist General Council centred on the ideological and organizational crisis of the movement. It was no longer possible to conceal that it was losing ground. Nevertheless, it continued to operate as before without regard to the fundamental changes that had taken place.

Even the signing of a Covenant and the establishment of a "Coordinating Board" did not remove the crisis and friction. Zionist leaders complained that the Government officials, both in Israel and abroad, exhibit a scornful, even contemptuous attitude towards the Zionist movement, alleging that it was not fulfilling its historic task.

Some of the accusers went so far as to declare that the Zionist Organization was unnecessary, even a hindrance. The Jewish Agency was compared to a scaffold, need to erect a building but useless when the building was finished. This caused bitterness and disappointment among the Zionist rank and file and intensified the sense of frustration and futility.

The simple truth was that the State was still in need of the world Zionist movement and that the Zionist movement had to re-adjust itself to the new conditions. This seems to have escaped the attention of the leaders concerned.

It has been imperative for a long time to re-examine the functions and spheres of activities of the State as well as of the Zionist Organization — and to delineate their tasks clearly.

### PSYCHOLOGY OF THE CRISIS

THE psychological background of the Zionist crisis is not difficult to perceive and explain. There were decades of struggle, tremendous efforts — spiritual, physical, financial and political — both on the part of the leadership and rank and file. Finally Zionism emerged victorious: it became the dominant force in Jewish life; the entire Jewish people rejoiced at the establishment of the State and was ready to extend to it every possible help. New forces appeared on the Jewish front, especially in Israel and have taken up commanding positions.

In the Zionist ranks, a reaction set in. Fatigue came in the wake of victory, and a feeling of being pushed into a corner. Meanwhile the Zionist movement renounced its political activities, on behalf of Israel. The fund-raising operations became a mere technical matter, mostly controlled by professionals and non-Zionists, the so-called "friends of Israel." *Aliya* ceased to be a pioneering movement and became rescue action. Hagana was supplanted by the army, recruited in Israel; volunteering for defence was no longer needed.

Somehow, Zionists ceased paying much attention to the education of youth, the furthering of the Hebrew language and general cultural activities. In short, Zionism was emptied of its content, tasks and role, and, since the process of ousting the Zionist organization from its position in Israel continued, the crisis was intensified. It is little wonder enthusiasm waned.

### FOUR TYPES OF JEWS

JEWS today can be divided into four main groups.

- **Active** anti-Zionists, opposed to Jewish nationalism and the idea of close relations between Israel and the Diaspora. You will find them both among the extreme right and left, assimilationists and religious groups. They are active and vicious. If they are to be combated, who shall do it if not the Zionists?
- "Neutrals." Jews who do not care. They take no interest whatever in Judaism or Zionism. They are entirely unconcerned with the fate of the Jewish people and they are neither for nor against Israel. Shall we give them up as lost, or try to win them over?
- "Friends of Israel" — the active third and largest group. These load all fund-raising campaigns for Israel and sell Bonds. They are good Jews and do good work. They are proud of Israel. Israel's successes are a source of gratification to them. **But they are not Zionists and have never been Zionists.** They do not intend emigrating to Israel. They are satisfied with the conditions in which they live, and certainly do not constitute a reserve of manpower for Israel. We can have no claims on them because they say openly that they are not Zionists.
- Members of various Zionist organizations, assumed to be convinced and consistent Zionists. Formally, they are people who have adopted the Zionist "Weltanschauung," the Zionist analysis of the Jewish position, meaning that they have accepted the view that the Jewish problem, of dispersion, can be solved only by the liquidation of the *Galut* and **the concentration of the majority of the Jewish people in its historic homeland.**

### NEED FOR SMALL, DYNAMIC BODY

THE above situation requires a complete reorientation of the Zionist movement. There is no longer any need for a large representative Zionist organization with millions of passive shekel-holders, who are in fact dead souls, people who fulfil no duties which would distinguish them from other Jews or from Zionists. The time when it was necessary to demonstrate the will of the Jewish people to establish a state of its own has gone. The State of Israel speaks for itself. Those shekel-holders or people who profess to be Zionists without performing any duties, should be treated as good friends of Israel rather than doubtful Zionists who only serve as a bad example to other.

**What we need today is a small, disciplined, dynamic and compact organization whose members take upon themselves the fulfilment of all the duties and precepts of Zionism, people who are prepared themselves to emigrate to Israel and to settle there, to bring up their children in the spirit of Zionist self-fulfilment. In other words, we are in need of an organization of Jews who look upon themselves as potential citizens of Israel prepared to do their duty in peace and in war. Naturally, they are entitled to special treatment and a special status in Israel.**

**Such a Zionist Organization has a right to exist, since it has a function to perform. It can enrich life in the Diaspora with idealism and can serve as an example for old and young. It can act as a sort of elite and can justify the continued existence of the Zionist movement.**

With all this, I utterly reject Mr. Ben-Gurion's attitude that there is no need whatever for a Zionist organization, since it is nothing more than a scaffold. He treats it as a mere wedge between the State and the Jewish people in the Diaspora. The idea that officials of this State or "*sfam-Jews*" can carry out the present functions of the Zionist organization is more than erroneous, it is an illusion and self-deception.

**The plan for the Jewish State to supplant the Zionist Movement cannot be realized for many reasons, principally because a foreign state cannot operate on the territory of another. Will the officials of the Government** They do not accept compromises or half-way measures. Before the creation of the State, *Aliya* was a sort of pioneering adventure for individual Zionists, but no one expected 'regular Zionists' to take such a step. The primary function of Zionism at that time was propaganda, organization of political activities, education of the youth, establishment of financial institutions for Israel. But the position has radically changed since the State was established. *Aliya* or self-fulfilment, personal participation in the process of building the State, has become the duty of a Zionist to an ever-increasing extent. At least, he constantly hears such demands. For without *Aliya* or at least active preparation for *Aliya*, without fulfilling the Zionist precepts, what remains of Zionism and wherein lies the distinction between a Zionist and a "friend of Israel"? It is no wonder that many good Zionists have an uncomfortable feeling when pressed for action! This problem of self-fulfilment on the part of Zionists causes a state of continuous friction between the leaders of Israel and the members of the various Zionist parties in the Diaspora who sit in their comfortable homes and do not move.

**organize aliya? Will they train halutzim? It is obvious that the Zionist organization, especially one of the character I described, is a vital necessity.**

The Zionist Organization in the Diaspora must free itself from the grip and control of the Zionist parties whose role in the movement has to be curtailed. There is very little difference between them as far as programme and ideology are concerned. Stress must be laid on the increase of individual membership free from party discipline. To be a Zionist ought to be considered a privilege. Zionist organizations in every country should not limit their activities to work on behalf of Israel, but should penetrate every sphere of communal life for the purpose of recruiting true Zionists and spreading the idea of *Aliya*. They must regain the position they have abandoned some time ago. It goes without saying that education and cultural work are to be a *must* for every Zionist.

The principal field of Zionist activity, the living space of the Zionist Organization, ought to be in the Diaspora. The Zionist Organization and the Jewish Agency must give up many of their present activities in Israel. **The natural place for the Zionist Organization and its work is where 11 million Diaspora Jews live. They** badly need guidance and education; they have to be brought up in the Jewish spirit and conditioned for aliya. It is in the Diaspora that our human and financial reserves are to be found. There is need there for an imaginative and dynamic Zionist leadership.

In Israel the Zionist Movement and its executive organ occupy a place of secondary importance — I would say, a position lacking all honour and respect. It can hardly flourish or expand under the shadow of the State circumscribed from all sides. For that reason I maintain that the time has come for the Zionist Organization and **the Jewish Agency to transfer their headquarters**, together with all principal departments, to the Diaspora.

In short, let us divide functions and spheres of activities. The government operates in Israel; we, the Zionists — in the Diaspora. This is the best way to avoid friction and to bring about harmony and cooperation. Of all the departments of the Jewish Agency, only those connected with absorption of the immigrants and their settlement should function in Israel.

The Zionist Organization must not limit its activities to fund-raising alone, or even to dealing solely with education matters or *aliya*. It has always been and must remain a political body pursuing political aims. It should resume political tasks, mainly such as no foreign governments can carry out on the territories of other countries. To be more precise: the Zionist Organization, functioning mainly in the Diaspora, must renew its political activities as in times gone by, and must do so on its own responsibility, in its own way, suitable to the conditions and "climate" of the respective countries in which it operates. Naturally, it is not to interfere with Israel's political and diplomatic representations functioning as prescribed by protocol.

- On the other hand, the Government of Israel should limit itself to such activities and not send abroad *Judenleiters*. There is plenty of scope both for the Zionist movement and the Israel diplomats in each country to work at gaining the sympathy of the nations for the Zionist idea, or at the enlightenment of the public. No one wishes to infringe on the prerogatives of the Israel Government, but there ought to be a clear division of functions agreed in advance by both parties.

The Zionist Organization must act independently and on its own responsibility.

Why, too should the World Zionist Organization or the Jewish communities in various countries be identified with the foreign policy of the State of Israel? I see serious danger to both of them should the world gain such an impression. I am in favour of non-identification in the field of foreign relations. This is a delicate matter, but the position must be made clear. The World Zionist Organization is not under any obligation to identify itself — always and on all occasions — with the foreign policy of Israel at a given moment or to receive from the State of Israel directives in that respect.

One need not be a prophet to foresee that any misinterpretation of the relations between the Zionist Organization and the State of Israel may become dangerous both to Israel and to the Jews in the countries in which they now live. Close and friendly collaboration — by all means. Acceptance of directions — certainly not.

Political activites in the Diaspora have numerous methods and numerous channels, and members of the Zionist organizations have a direct approach to them.

### LAST-CHANCE

ROUTINE and fatalism have ruined many a movement. Unless Zionism makes a real effort to free itself from the dead grip of routine and converts itself into a living body with clearly defined "living space" aims, and a membership whose devotion and self-sacrifice is not questioned, it has no chance of survive.

### Heard Abroad

**Unless the free world can both produce and share prosperity it cannot expect to claim convincingly that its way of life is superior to Communism. — Mr. Harold Macmillan.**

**We tried white bread and brown on rats, and the rats which ate brown bread got extremely neurotic. — Prof. V. H. Mottram.**

**In Spain it is impossible to behave now as in 1941. — Cardinal Pla Deniel, Primate of Spain.**

**I'm awfully tired of sex on the stage—and off it, come to think of it. — Mr. Noel Coward.**

**No man is too poor, illiterate or too ignorant to be given the vote. — Prof. Max Gluckman, of Manchester University.**

# The Holocaust — What Our Children Must Know

*by Avraham Jakel*

*The author, who fought against Germany in the Polish forces, made his way to Israel to become a teacher at the Ben Shemen youth village under the late Dr. Lehman.*

IT may seem incredible that in a Jewish State, with a University, Yad Vashem, many active cultural bodies and a well-organized school system, thousands of students who finish high school each year have only the vaguest ideas about the terrifying tragedy that took place so recently that many of its survivors are living among them. What little they know they have picked up from newspapers, films and now books about Eichmann, all without discrimination and without any educational planning. At a recent conference of secondary school teachers, organized by the Hebrew University, it was decided almost unanimously that something must be done to teach our youth the true history and the fundamental significance of what happened to European Jewry.

Our young Israelis have an altogether hazy idea of what happened between the two world wars and the reasons for the terrible fate that befell six million Jews.

This will demand clarification of a most delicate and sensitive question: could the Jewish people have avoided their extermination? One hears so often from young people — and unfortunately from respected public leaders as well — the statement: "The went like sheep to the slaughter. It could not have happened here."

That attitude destroys any chance of ever understanding the victims of the holocaust: our youth, brought up to adore the heroism of the War of Independence, and the Sinai Campaign, will never identify themselves with people they regard as cowards.

**Murder Machine**

It is clear that an organized community living in a fixed geographical area can defend itself better and more efficiently. While we are proud of the heroism of the resistance to the British and the Fight for Independence, it is only fair to admit that there was a difference between the conditions in the Yishuv and in Europe. European Jews faced the highly scientific murder-machine of the Germans. The Jews were not the only people that were exterminated. There were also millions of Russians, Poles and others. Had the war gone on for two or three more years or had the Germans won it, those nations and many others would have gone to the gas chambers.

The Jews who went to their deaths in the German camps were not of a different race or of different upbringing. The only difference was that they had the chance to face the Nazis on even terms, while those trapped by the occupation were defenceless. Had those hundreds of thousands of Jewish men who went to the gas chambers been in an Army, they would have shown the same heroism as their sons and brothers; had they been in this country, they would have fought bravely in the War of Independence.

This our youth must know for that knowledge is the bridge over that gulf of misunderstanding. Then, instead of unjustified shame, they will realize fully the great tragedy and will really appreciate the superhuman heroism of the heroes of the Warsaw and other Ghettoes, who fought back under such hopeless conditions.

Our young people should learn that Jewish youth living in Europe before 1939 possessed many excellent qualities. They should know about the thriving Jewish communities, Zionist organizations, youth movements and extensive cultural and social activities which were not confined to the synagogue only.

The history of European Jewry in the twentieth century, if told properly, will make our youth realise that the Jews who perished in the holocaust were the same Jews as they are. They must realize that what befell these people was not their own fault.

There is now an almost unanimous conviction among educators that the story must be told but without oversentimentalizing it. The youth must learn, not only to know what happened, but also to identify themselves with the best part of our people.

**History or More?**

The crucial question is finding the right method of telling the story.

At present it is taught as part of the history of the twentieth century. According to the curriculum, the student studies that period in the last term of his last year of secondary school, when he and his teacher are busy with preparation for the matriculation examination. Surveys have shown that in many secondary schools teachers of history never manage to reach the period and usually reach no further than the beginning of the twentieth century, leaving the student to find out the rest for himself.

In schools that manage to go through all the material, lack of time compels the teacher to cover the period superficially. Even a teacher who is interested has little chance of doing anything really constructive. Under such conditions, it seems that it may even be better not to touch the period at all, as a superficial knowledge of it can do more harm than good.

One solution is for the Ministry of Education to introduce a change in the existing curriculum and to allow more time for the teaching of this history. But many educators are firmly convinced that ordinary history lessons are not the right way to bring the tragedy, its causes and consequences, to the consciousness of our youth, that there is much more in it than just history.

At the Conference mentioned earlier the general feeling was that lessons about the holocaust should not be included in the normal study of history but should be conveyed in a way that would give the teacher an opportunity to approach the subject free from the restrictions imposed by the curriculum.

The most acceptable solution seems to be to include the subject in the so-called "weekly educational hours" allotted to the class teacher. Some extra-curricular activities could be allocated to it.

This proposal raises a number of problems:

a) Not all teachers and educators are qualified, i.e., they do not have sufficient knowledge of events before and during the holocaust. Many of them are even convinced that the victims were somehow culpable or cowardly.

b) There is the danger of over-sentimentalizing the record and thus failing to convince a generation which derides sentiment and high-sounding words.

c) Teaching material for teachers and pupils will have to be edited and adapted most carefully. Much of it exists already and has been collected and published by Yad Vashem, but it would have to be changed for teaching purposes in such a way as to stress the aspects that can put the events in the right perspective for a young person growing up in Israel.

We have two lessons to bring home to our children. The first: why we must have a State and a strong one; we must always be able to defend ourselves. The second: we must never do to others what has been done to us.

# THE SECRET IS TIMING

## By Ephraim Kishon



THE cerebral sport which we are about to describe here at some length was conceived in the most critical days of the Lavon Affair. The papers were filled with 3-inch headlines, public opinion was aquiver and split into anti-Lavon, anti-Peres and anti-censorship factions, innocent citizens were having nightmares with diabolic third men chasing them about, various committees were tossing around in the storm like so much tissue paper — and in the midst of this infernal din Ervinke raised his dreaming eyes from the paper and remarked quietly:

*"I think the Zieglers are going to get a divorce now..."*

* * *

YES, kind reader, I reacted in exactly the same way.

*"Look," I said to Ervinke, "what has the Lavon rebellion got to do with the Zieglers' divorce?"*

*"Nothing at all" — thus Ervinke. "It's only a question of timing."*

That boy's keen analytical mind is simply marvellous!

*"You see, a divorce is always a painful affair," he expounded his theory, "people start whispering, snooping, gossiping. But if the divorce is overshadowed by some titanic event, it passes unnoticed. It's only the timing that matters."*

Why go on? A few days later I met Ziegler.

*"We're getting a divorce," he said. "There's a terrific waiting list at the Rabbinate, suddenly everybody seems to have divorce on his mind..."*

* * *

ALL this goes to show that it is unimportant what you do and why, what matters is only when you do it! Let's take an example. The experienced Chief of Protocol sees to it that our distinguished politicians should eat their soup at diplomatic banquets only while the orchestra is playing rousing marches. As soon as the distinguished politicians start their stereophonic sipping, he calls for a flourish of trumpets. That is active timing. To cover one noise with an even bigger noise...

See what I mean?

* * *

THINGS are no different in public life. If I may say so. Whenever the Ministry of Defence draws fire for some half-forgotten flop, Ervinke drily remarks:

*"I sure don't envy those infiltrators now..."*

And then what does the non-partisan *dybbuk* do? Next day all the papers report that our security organs have captured two infiltrators, the third was killed, the fourth won't forget that night so soon.

Nor do the police underestimate the importance of timing. If the Shurat Hamitnadvim wins one of its suits, juvenile delinquents all over the country start trembling, because they feel, they know, that an unprecedentedly fine-meshed police dragnet is being thrown out. (To say nothing of that skunk who left the country when the first sputnik went into orbit!)

* * *

SO that's the lowdown on our game. Sometimes, when we sit with Ervinke at the cafe and read that our dynamic Finance Minister has raised the tax on bread, water, electricity and the Encyclopaedia Britannica by 350 per cent, Ervinke looks up and says only:

*"Hyper-Mysteres?"*

*"No," I opine, "tank rockets."*

*"Neither" — thus Ervinke. "Call me Castro if they don't throw in 76-inch field guns..."*

As a rule he is right. On page two one can always find the artillery barrage of the new taxes, i.e. that we bought the most up-to-date blunderbusses with the money. That is the common or garden variety of timing. A new levy is practically inconceivable without howitzers.

Some days ago we again played a rubber. Ervinke skipped through the papers and then stared into the blue air. Things had reached the breaking-point when it transpired that Lavon was absolutely right in the matter of fabrications and therefore had to go. Public opinion was aghast and for the first time in 2040 years the State openly defied the Histadrut.

*"Well," I turned on Ervinke, "what could outblare this terrible racket?"*

*"There's only one thing that could help here" — thus Ervinke. "The atom bomb!"*

May we remark that nuclear reactors are also customarily being built around election time?

The explosion shook the country to its foundations, clouds of smoke are still billowing heavenwards, nothing matters now, except whether there is one and if yes, when will it be ready and why not sooner. And in the midst of this pandemonium, Ervinke yesterday again raised his dreamy eyes from the paper and said:

*"If they have any sense at all, they'll devalue the pound now..."*

May the Lord have mercy on us poor sinners.

By arrangement with "Ma'ariv"


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# BEHIND THE BUDGET

## Rise in Consumption, Exports And Prices Forecast By Bank of Israel

By Our Economic Editor

NATIONAL accounts make dull reading material as a rule. Generally they lack elements of drama even more than the Budget estimates. As in any system of double-entry bookkeeping, income and expenditure figures must add up in the end, while changes do not reflect sweeping administrative decisions, but statistical averages, and never exceed a relatively modest percentage. Thus everything goes smoothly on the face of it, and the differences between successive years are hardly worth noting.

This impression, however, is palpably misleading. Under normal circumstances we do not expect extreme changes to take place in people's habits or the conduct of their business, nor are extremes necessary in order to produce economic ups and downs, losses or gains of much consequence. It is always the fractional marginal amounts on which the achievement of a balance — or the lack of it — depends. The small annual changes may amount also to a significant long-term trend. Moreover, what appears in retrospect to be merely the inevitable record of demand and supply is actually the result of many-sided tugs, pressures, problems and policies which affect the patterns of everyday existence.

Since the new taxes are out of the bag, public interest in the Budget has subsided to a marked degree. But the national budget for the next year is still worth careful examination, even more so because the fiscal estimates are based on it.

The core of the forecast (prepared by the Bank of Israel Research Department jointly with the Budget Department of the Ministry of Finance) is summarized in the table above, which also gives the comparative figures for the last two years.

Although the figures for 1959 and 1960 are not exactly comparable, due to price differences, the progress made is obvious. It is expected to continue in the coming year.

Personal consumption is estimated to rise by eight to nine per cent (i.e. by five to six per cent per capita), and public consumption by 7 to eight per cent; export is to advance by 17 per cent over the 1960 level, and investments are to expand by eight to nine per cent. While import is expected to increase by 10 per cent, it is assumed that the trade balance gap will remain almost exactly the same as in the two past years, namely, slightly above $300m.

All these figures have already been cited by Mr. Eshkol in his Budget speech. Concerned there with government revenue, he was at pains to take this progress for granted — but it is, however, by no means certain.

The above forecast is based on a series of "assumptions," some of which are not ironclad. Let us take, for example, the first innocuous point, foreseeing a population increase of three per cent. We have become accustomed to excessive population pressure, and so do not take seriously the possibility of a labour shortage, but the situation has gradually changed. A three per cent increase would

| IL.m. | 1959* actual | 1960** provisional | 1961/62 ** estimate |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross national product | 3,973 | 4,655 | 4,990 |
| Import | 1,060 | 1,190 | 1,335 |
| Total national resources | 5,043 | 5,640 | 6,325 |
| Thereof Private consumption | 3,783 | 4,095 | 3,425 |
| Public consumption | 770 | 900 | 1,010 |
| Gross investment | 967 | 1,015 | 1,120 |
| Export | 520 | 630 | 768 |

* current prices
** 1960 prices

imply an increment of about 68,000 people, while the natural increase of Israel's population does not exceed 42,000 a year. We had an immigration of about 23,000 in 1960, but after the 7,000 emigrants are deducted, the net gain is found to be far below the target figure. Obviously, the forecast assumes immigration of at least 30,000 (which may also explain partly the expected expansion in residential construction, which has already found expression in the Development Budget). Should immigration fall short of these expectations, investment, production and export targets may also be affected.

The next assumption is that there will be a continued rise in productivity, i.e. in output per work-day. In 1960, the G.N.P. increased by eight to nine per cent in real terms due to an increase of about 3.5 per cent in the labour force and a rise of about five per cent in average productivity. For the coming year, the rise of the G.N.P. is assumed to reach a full 10 per cent, based on a similar increase in the labour force (although the unemployed reserve has virtually been absorbed) plus a four per cent rise in the average number of work-hours per employee, plus a five to six per cent rise in productivity, most of it due not to improved equipment, but to greater skill, better training and organization.

It would be rash, of course, to call this assortment of assumptions unrealistic, but we should realize the difficulties implied in the presumed combination of trends. The increase in the average weekly number of work-hours can only come to a small extent from the employment of new labour. Most of it will have to come from overtime, reduced leave, and similar means. No tendency in these directions is visible in industrial statistics, apart from those for 1959, while in 1960 there was a reverse trend, when the number of work-hours per wage-earner actually dropped slightly.

In any case, both the lengthening of work-time, and the absorption of many new workers — including recent immigrants, newly trained youth, and working wives — is hardly conducive to raising average productivity at a rapid rate. It goes without saying that much will depend in this respect on labour relations.

In addition, one can hardly imagine progress to be achieved under the prevailing circumstances without giving the workers material inducements — more pay. Indeed, the forecast also assumes that the average wage per work-hour will rise by five to six per cent, which may appear sufficient at first glance. Wages "crept up" by five per cent in 1960, in spite of the official wage freeze. But a general wage hike has already been decreed for the coming year. This is unlikely to have any effect on the productive effort. Quite to the contrary, one may presume that, with the rise in real income, some people will be less inclined to exert themselves, and greater rewards will be required to induce them to do more work.

Will the price level remain stable in spite of this pressure? Official spokesmen have emphatically declared that it will, but the economic forecast is less reassuring on this point. The prediction for 1960 was a price rise of only one to two per cent, while the actual rise amounted to three per cent. For 1961/62 the crystal ball ominously shows that "a certain rise in prices will take place," caused by an estimated 12 to 13 per cent increase in disposable money incomes, while local supply of goods and services will expand by less than that.

The wage hike included in the forecast is estimated to add over IL100m. to purchasing power, while another IL100m. will be poured into the economy from counterpart payments of the $50m. which are expected to be added to the foreign exchange reserves.

Stress is put in the forecast on the maintenance of firm credit control as the means of containing the inflationary pressure, although in practice such a policy will not be combined easily with the great expansion expected in the volume of investment, and of production in general. Moreover, the rising price trend is likely to strengthen the buying spree, just as full employment is likely to increase costs. It is significant that the forecast does not assume that there will be changes in people's saving habits, in spite of more money and real incomes — we will not be astonished if the rate of private savings (though not of corporations) actually decreases, to the detriment both of the price stability and of the local supply of capital.

In this last respect, crucial from the point of view of our economic independence, the forecast is rather astonishingly optimistic. According to the provisional figures for 1960, the imports surplus — i.e. the net inflow of foreign capital — amounted to IL355m. The amount of gross investments covered by local sources was thus 45 per cent, about the same as in 1959.

If account is duly taken of the amount of capital which we must also provide just to cover wear and tear and obsolescence of existing assets, we find that local sources provided 13 per cent of net investment, again the same share as in 1959.

One may argue, of course, that a part of the foreign capital has not actually been used for investments, but put aside in the form of foreign currency reserves, and that the local share of financing has therefore increased. In any case, the forecast for the next year is that local sources will provide 49 per cent of the gross investment and 19 per cent of the net, and that at a markedly greater investment level.

The intriguing part of this estimate is that public finance is expected to recede in importance, and that private sources, both domestic savings and firms' internal reserves, will make a greater contribution than in the past. Such a development would obviously run contrary to the trends referred to above, and we would like to know what forces are expected to produce this result.

## IT'S NOT PETROL — IT'S WINE!



*Carmel Oriental has recently introduced tankers to meet the increased demands for wine, particularly at holiday time. A tanker is seen here loading up the Rishon le-Zion cellars.*

## Hetz Life Insurance Claims Safest Saving

*The following is based on an interview with Mr. M. Brodai, Manager of "Hetz" linked life insurance.*

ALL insurance companies here offer life insurance schemes that are linked to the dollar or the cost-of-living allowance, at the client's choice. The scheme is known as "Hetz." This protects the insured person from any danger of inflation, and guarantees benefits with undiminished purchasing power.

The following table shows the sum invested in life insurance in Israel as a proportion of the national income:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1958 | 9.1 per cent |
| 1961 | 8.4 |
| 1962 | 7.1 |
| 1963 | 7.0 |
| 1964 | 6.5 |
| 1965 | 6.7 |
| 1966 | 6.8 |
| 1967 | 6.8 |
| 1968 | 7.0 |

When the value of the currency depreciated, interest in savings schemes declined, to revive as the Israel pound became more stable in 1958. The institution of linked insurance in 1956 restored the position in that year almost to the level of 1951.

The bank's benefit schemes offer the client a lump sum at a date fixed in the agreement. The life insurance schemes make available a monthly pension that will continue while the insured person remains alive — and longevity is increasing steadily nowadays.

In addition, the Treasury requires that 75 per cent of funds under the benefit schemes must be invested in linked securities. Consequently the person who saves through these schemes is dependent on the market value of the bonds in question. If this declines (as happened in 1960) the value of the savings also shrink.

A recent Amendment to the Income Tax Ordinance allows persons to deduct their contributions to insurance schemes from their taxable income up to five per cent of that income or IL600 a year, whichever is lower. It should be emphasized that this deduction affects the top increment of a person's income, so that the larger his earnings, the greater the percentage of tax he saves.

The Amendment specifies that the Finance Minister may increase the tax rebate, and it is learned from well-informed circles that he may shortly raise the sum of contributions that may be deducted from taxable income by persons over 40 years of age to a maximum of 7.5 per cent, or IL900 a year — the actual percentage varying with the age at which the person joined a pension scheme.

The insurance companies invest the contributions they receive in special stock issued for the companies by the Israel Electric Corporation. These shares are redeemable after 25 years, whereas linked securities are usually limited to ten years.

## Germany Holds the Ball

### Bonn Exports at Peak, Imports Fall Short

By DAVID KRIVINE
Post Economic Reporter

GERMANY'S foreign trade is in grave disequilibrium. This is the main reason why the whole network of international commercial and financial relations in the Western world is out of balance. Britain is in deficit, and the United States is losing gold. Heads are scratched to discover the reason. Are Britain's exporters too sluggish? Is America spending too many dollars abroad?

Few people think of blaming the true culprit, Western Germany, which persists in maintaining a chronic export surplus. Germans show righteous indignation at any hint of criticism of their country for exporting too much. All Germany has done, they say, is to outpace their rivals in fair competition.

As is not uncommon, the Germans are missing the point. Their country's fault is not in exporting too much, but in importing too little. It does not over-produce (no country ever did); it underconsumes. The world has been so carried away by the post-war sprint for exports ("export or die" was the heady slogan) that people forget what is their true objective. Exports are only a means of buying imports. If a country does not want more imports, there is no reason why she should go on increasing her exports.

Germany's surplus, of foreign trade is throwing her own economy into disequilibrium as well. The situation was familiar to Karl Marx. He foresaw that under capitalism, production would rise faster than consumption, leading inevitably to economic slump. Capitalism was in fact saved by the trade unions, which managed to raise wages so that purchasing power could keep up with the rise in output. Germany's trade unions have not the courage to fight effectively for their share of the national income. Thus the German worker earns a third as much as his American counterpart and less than three-quarters of the British worker's salary. Yet the mark is becoming stronger than the dollar or the pound sterling.

### Mark Overvalued

The German economy should be giving more consumer goods to its own people — bigger dwellings, better furnishings, more labour-saving devices for the housewife, clothing, food, entertainment. Instead, it produces a plethora of export goods, such as motor cars. These cars are slightly cheaper than those of the competing countries (which is another way of saying that the customer gets better value for his money) because the mark is overvalued. The value of any currency — if it is uncontrolled — settles at the level which gives equilibrium to that country's foreign trade. If a country suffers from a chronic deficit, its currency has eventually to be devalued, making its exports cheaper (so that they will increase) and its imports more expensive (so that they will diminish).

Germany needs to do the opposite. If she wants her people to enjoy the fruits of their production, she must cheapen her imports so that more can be bought. Her exports should be made more expensive, so that less of her output is marketed abroad and a larger share becomes available for the home market.

Revaluation thus means lowering internal prices. Alternatively the Germans could achieve the same end-result by raising wages. This would raise prices (but less), diminish her export surplus and channel more of her goods and services to her own population. Or again, she could adopt the suggestion proposed by Mr. Douglas Dillon, the designated U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, which is to give her export surplus away to the underdeveloped countries as a loan. But then it must be clearly understood that Germany will eventually be obliged to run a trade deficit — as Britain, once the world's great foreign investor, used to do before the war. She will be receiving an inflow of foreign currency each year as the borrowing nations steadily repay the German loans granted to them.

Any of these arrangements — a revaluation of the mark, or a general wage increase, or a huge programme of foreign investment — would probably cut down Germany's output of motor cars (to take an example of one superfluous export item in Germany's unbalanced economy). The increased purchasing power given to the German worker will not necessarily be used to buy cars on the present scale of output. Nor will loans to the under-developed countries be employed for acquiring the ubiquitous Opels and Taunuses. One thing is clear: Germany cannot go on selling immense numbers of these passenger vehicles abroad as long as she does not provide purchasing countries with the means for effecting payment.

The only payment for an export is an import. Germany's exports can remain high and can even grow higher still with no damage to international trade, if her imports are equally high. She can in principle sell abroad even more Volkswagens than she does, on condition that she buys more goods with the money she earns. The competing countries may then decide to produce less Anglias and Dauphines and more of the commodities that Germany wants to import.

It is useless, therefore, in the present world trade and currency difficulties, to look to the deficit countries for an even more desperate export drive. That is important too, but the fact remains that some country somewhere cannot in the final count escape carrying a trade deficit as long as Germany insists on carrying an export surplus. At the present moment the ball is in Germany's hands.

## Jordan Refinery Products on Market

THE Jordan Refineries, north of Zerka, in Northern Jordan, have marketed their first output, thereby equalising fuel prices throughout the country. The new plant is built on an area of 50 dunams and contains storage facilities for 35,000 tons of fuel in 48 reservoirs. The plant can produce 320,000 tons a year, including Butagas and tar and local consumption is 180,000 tons. The Refineries hope to export the balance.

* * *

Jordan was visited by 110,000 tourists in 1960. A new 300-bed modern hotel is being built in the Old City by foreign investors and a smaller one will be built in Akaba.

## Stocks and Commodities

### MIXED TREND IN TEL AVIV

THERE was no uniform trend on the Tel Aviv Market during the week under review. While index-linked bonds hardened slightly, probably because of the expected rise in prices of some commodities and services, following the recent increase in taxes, dollar-linked fluctuated. Half-index and half-dollar-linked bonds remained steady. Yam Hamelach 5% Sterling linked bonds continued to advance slowly on some demand. It may be recalled that out of the entire issue, 290,000 of these debentures, less than one-third, are registered on the Tel Aviv Market, with the remainder kept in London by foreign investors.

In the ordinary shares section, including Preferred Ordinary, turnover was reduced considerably during the week and there were narrow fluctuations in prices, apart from a few exceptions. Palestine Electric, Ata, Feuchtwanger Investment, Phoenicia, Palestine Cold Storage, American-Israeli Paper, Alliance Tire, and Jordan Exploration lost some ground, while Bank Leumi, General Mortgage Bank (new), Bank Leumi Investment, Ellern Investment, Fertilizers and Chemicals, Rassco, I.L.D.C. and Palestine Potash gained ground. On the free market (Blue List) Yam Hamelach B Founders continued to advance while Naphta withdrew slightly, probably because of the announcement by the company on the impending call on shareholders to deposit the remaining 50% on the recent shares issue. Lapidot improved from their worst and were quoted IL4.75 on January 11.

### New Hollis Issue

INTEREST is displayed in the new Hollis issue. Hollis is a financial company registered in Holland and engaged in financial activities for the Jewish Agency, which has floated a second issue of 6% bonds up to an amount of £1m. A first issue of approximately £830,000 was successfully placed.

The new issue contains a very interesting option entitling bondholders to receive interest and capital payment in either sterling, dollars or Swiss francs. As the bonds are foreign securities, interest on them is tax-free when deposited in a foreign currency account, as long as the money is not converted into Israel currency. These bonds are available not only to Pamas-Tamam holders, but can be purchased, like other foreign securities, against Israel currency. The relatively low rate of the premium paid makes investment in these bonds rather attractive.

### Shemen Over-Subscribed

THE IL2 million issue of 4½ preferred Ordinary shares of the Shemen Company at 105 was over-subscribed more than 13 times. Although it has not yet been decided how to allocate the shares to the subscribers, some unofficial sporadic dealings took place in these shares in the middle of the week, at prices between 115 and 120, but, at the request of the Stock Exchange Council, these dealings were stopped because the allocation has not been properly completed. It is expected that dealings will begin early next week.

### New York Cheerful

A rather cheerful tone is reported from Wall Street, sentiment was helped by recommendations by tax experts to President-Elect Kennedy that the tax law be revised to increase capital expenditure by business. In addition, the situation in Laos brought renewed speculation concerning a possible increase in defence expenditure.

### Gold Firm in London

A further loss of gold by the U.S. amounting to some 134m dollars since the beginning of this year, increased the demand for gold shares, which were prominent in a generally cheerful London market.

By arrangement with I.L. Feuchtwanger Bank Ltd.

## Economic News in Brief

### Competition in Cars

● In spite of the current overstocking of the motor car market, due to flagging demand in France and Britain, and to increased competition from the American "compact" cars, the world car industry is proceeding with its ambitious plans for expansion. In Britain about 1.2m. cars were produced in 1960. The 1961 production is expected to be somewhat less, but plans already announced indicate an additional production capacity of about 750,000 cars a year by 1964.

The German Volkswagen Company plans to raise production from 850,000 units to 1m. in 1961 or a little later. Opel also envisages an expansion by about 15 per cent, while the German Ford Company plans to double its output, though this will involve the erection of a new factory.

The Italian car production is expected to rise from the current annual 650,000 units to about 1.2m. by 1965. The French car output will increase by at least 30 per cent when the new Citroen factory near Rennes comes into operation, quite apart from the big extension planned by Peugeot. Japan, which produced only 80,000 cars in 1959, doubled that figure last year and plans to reach 1.2m. cars by 1970, of which at least 500,000 will be exported.

Even smaller producers, such as the Swedish Volvo and the Australian Holden, have ambitious plans. On the other hand, the U.S. car market — which embraces one-half of the world's total — is considered to be near to saturation point, and demand in Afro-Asian countries is not expected to rise rapidly. Fiercer competition is therefore to be expected in the European car market.

### The Oil Surplus

● While experts are unanimous in their opinion that the present world oil surplus is temporary, there is a wide divergence of views as to how long this situation will endure. According to the optimists, oil demand will catch up with output in about five years, and by 1970 there may be another world oil shortage. Other authorities do not, however, expect a state of balance to be achieved before 1970; some say that it will take even longer. The one question involved is the rate of growth of oil consumption. At an average of 5 per cent a year, world oil demand will only double in 1975; as the current producing capacity is 20 per cent above world requirements, even a modest rate of exploration and expansion is likely to increase the potential oil output far beyond the actual demand.

If consumption increases by 7 per cent a year, world demand will almost treble by 1975, and may therefore outstrip output. However, the last prospect is seen as unlikely, because proved oil reserves are now abnormally high — about 40 times the current annual output, as compared with the 15:1 ratio which was considered adequate in the past. Even that ratio does not take into account the steady advance achieved in the techniques of oil recovery, which are likely to make the existing fields yield much more than originally estimated.

Moreover, the search for oil is dictated not only by sober assessment of long-term demand, but also by competitive pressure, and is therefore unlikely to slow down as long as there is still a substantial profit left in oil production. It is this consideration which actuates the major oil companies to press for a reduction in the prices of crude oil, so as to drive the "independents" — with relatively higher costs and no marketing outlets — out of the business.

This policy is opposed by the governments of the oil-producing countries, which base their royalties based as a rule on the crude prices, and not on the profits achieved on the processed product.

## ECONOMIC COMMENT

## Not Enough Workers

SO much has been said of late concerning the need to increase immigration to Israel that the public may have become suspicious about the real background of these national sermons. For years we have got used to the idea that the impact of mass immigration had warped our economy, by leading to its concentration on investments and to protecting the home market, in order to facilitate the absorption of the newcomers. The heavy financial requirements involved in this development have served as the main reason for invoking foreign aid.

Some cynics may suspect that we are urging Jews to come to Israel in order to justify our claims for the continuation of assistance from abroad. A glance at the data is enough to dispel such qualms. The great process of absorbing and settling the post-war immigration wave is visibly coming to a close, and, with the country's economy geared to rapid expansion at the rate of 8 and more per cent annually, the nation's natural increase will not suffice to provide the necessary labour force.

The five-year-economic forecast prepared some time ago by the Bank of Israel Research team assumed an average increase in the nation's labour force by 3.5 per cent a year (about 30,000 people), half of which should have come from abroad. Actually, our labour force expanded by 3.2 per cent in 1960, and presumably by less than that in 1960. Of the 22,000 potential earners added in 1959, only one-quarter came from immigration, and the volume of net immigration in the past year was even lower than in the preceding one.

On the other hand, the economic expansion has proceeded at a more rapid rate than originally expected and for 1961 at least 35,000 additional jobs have been earmarked, including no less than 22,000-25,000 in "productive" occupations, such as industry, agriculture and transport. Up to date the labour gap has not become evident because we could tap the reserve of the registered and hidden unemployed. Thus in 1959 the number of fully employed rose by 4.8 per cent, and a similar trend must be assumed for 1960. But in future this source of workers can hardly be relied upon.

* * *

THAT the situation has not been realized hitherto is mainly due to the existence of numbers of unemployed, mainly in the rural sector. This averaged 6,000 in 1960, and relief works employ perhaps double that number of people. However, most of the relief workers are now aged and handicapped persons, while more than half of the regularly unemployed are concentrated in half a dozen localities—mainly in Galilee — where suitable economic projects have not yet been established. There is also a "hard core" of people unwilling or unable to adjust themselves to steady work.

If a minimum amount of "frictional" unemployment is also duly taken into account, one sees that an unused labour reserve is actually non-existent in this country. Employers' requests at the labour exchanges already exceed the available labour force by about 2,000, i.e. almost half a per cent of the total number of wage-earners. And a number of expansion projects are said to have been delayed, if not abandoned, in view of the labour shortage.

Urgent and substantial immigration to Israel is therefore needed, not only for national, but also for tangible economic reasons. But as a rapid change in this respect is unlikely to take place, action will have to be taken to squeeze out a greater supply of labour from the existing population.

To this end a bold programme has already been announced by Dr. G. Josephthal, and practical steps will presumably follow before long. These should comprise first and foremost the attraction of more women to work — in particular, in industry (textiles, diamonds, electronics etc.) and services. The percentage of female workers in Israel is much lower than in most advanced countries. Abolition of outdated laws prohibiting employment of women in night shifts, reducing the toil involved in household chores by improved shopping arrangements and more mechanical appliances, and tax inducements for working housewives have been suggested by the Minister, to be accompanied by a suitable propaganda campaign.

Another plan would involve raising the pensionable age by two to three years. The expansion of vocational training and improved occupational guidance could be of the greatest value in the immediate future.

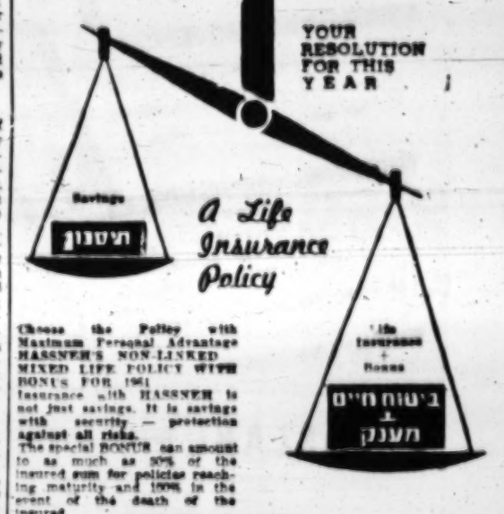
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ON the other hand, two highly practical points have not yet received due attention in this field. The one is the need to make fuller and more efficient use of the Arab labour force, which has hitherto been precluded from leaving the limited scope of rural jobs.

The opening of Employment Service branches in several major Arab villages is doubtless a timely step, but more will have to be done in order to absorb the Arabs fully in our economy. Relentless screening of projects should be instituted to make sure that labour resources are allocated first to the more important projects. Here the extreme delicacy of the monetary situation also needs consideration. With jobs chasing workers, the danger of inflation is never far away.


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# General Public is Not 'Insurance Conscious'

## Cut-Throat Competition in Crowded Industry

**By Aharon Saharov**
Chairman, Sahar Insurance

INSURANCE is an essential part of modern life: it enables families to obtain security from the cradle to the grave. (Dependents are aided even after the breadwinner's death.) The citizen of today need not contemplate suicide like Hamlet because of "the slings and arrows of outrageous Fortune"; he can protect himself by taking out a suitable policy.

It is an unfortunate truth that the general public of Israel is unaware of this welfare function of the insurance company; many people suspect that the insurance companies are merely trying to get rich at their expense. For various reasons insurance does not enjoy the same prestige here as in countries like England and the United States. A nation-wide educational campaign, beginning even among schoolchildren, should be initiated by the companies and the government.

But it must be conceded that the unhealthy cut-throat competition between the companies is one of the factors contributing to this misunderstanding as to the function of insurance in our society. Some managers and other personnel in the industry itself do not realise that they are supposed to provide a public service which may involve sacrificing specific interests for the good of all.

Furthermore, the attitude of the Government leaves a great deal to be desired. Many important officials do not understand the contribution of insurance to society at all, and the Government refuses to encourage insurance by granting it the prestige and concessions enjoyed in most Western countries, such as income tax facilities. The various departments concerned must adopt a more positive and constructive approach.

To place insurance in Israel on a sound footing, I suggest the following reforms:

1. The office of the controller should be transferred from the Treasury to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The Controller should not be simply a fiscal collector; he should be a promoter of the insurance industry just as other industries are encouraged.

2. The Government Advisory Committee on Insurance has become, over the years, a heavy, unworkable body representing the various sectors of Israel economy, instead of serving as a purely advisory, professional body with a limited number of members representing the Insurance Industry and the Controller of Insurance. It must be altered.

3. The Income Tax Law must be amended to enable Companies to build up sufficient reserves.

4. A scheme should be evolved for educating the public as to the importance and functions of Insurance in a modern society.

Arrangements should be made with the Ministry of Education to enlighten schoolchildren as well.

5. Last but not least, the Insurance Companies must come to an agreement between themselves to stop the cut-throat competition which otherwise will destroy the industry eventually.

Needless to say, the reforms I have indicated are not exclusive and others may be possible. There is no short cut in insurance, as in other industries, which can expand rapidly if the circumstances are propitious. A sound company must be built step by step, continuously increasing its reserves so as to carry its retentions and to gain international standing. If we are to have an insurance industry worthy of its proud name, we must plan many years ahead so that future generations will reap the benefit.



Dosh's view of the man who forget something — insurance

# Insuring Against the 'Unknown'

**By S. BAR-COHEN**
Director of Public Relations, Israel Union of Insurance Companies.

THE general public does not realize that it is possible to obtain protection by means of insurance against strange and even unpredictable hazards as well as the conventional coverage against loss by fire or theft. Examples of protection against such out-of-the-way risks are loss-of-profits insurance, employees' insurance, business third-party insurance and engineering insurance.

Loss of profits or other expenditure may arise as the result of a fire or some similar catastrophe. Normal fire insurance covers the property destroyed. But there may well be additional loss due to a stoppage of work, a reduction in turnover and a loss of markets during closure of the business while salaries and other expenses have to be paid.

### Different Methods

Various types of insurance are possible:

a) Instead of insuring an undertaking as a whole, each department may be insured separately.

b) Where the turnover is difficult to determine, the compensation may be calculated on the basis of production, as expressed in units of the product, or in some other manner laid down in the policy.

c) Auditors' fees may be insured.

d) Damages and fines under supply contracts may be insured separately — they are not covered by an ordinary policy of this kind unless this is specially stipulated.

e) To retain his customers, the insured may want to incur extra expenditure in excess of that provided for by an ordinary policy.

f) Separate insurance may be contracted in respect of Government charges which are leviable in spite of the losses incurred.

g) The insured sometimes prefers to stipulate for a fixed amount — as in elementary insurance — per day of work stoppage.

Losses incurred as a result of damage to the property of others — such as fires in warehouses or on the premises of suppliers of customers — are likewise insurable.

### Employees Insurance

The law imposes liability on the owners of undertakings for damage suffered by employees through work accidents or various other causes. Other persons on the premises may be injured and may claim from the owner. These liabilities are insurable risks.

Where a work accident involves no negligence on the part of the owner, the liability, which in this case is limited, is covered by national insurance. Where it involves negligence on his part, it is not limited, but is covered by national insurance only to the extent to which it would have been covered if the accident had involved no negligence on the part of the owner, while any excess liability is a matter for insurance by a private company. This insurance is very important, since the amount involved in such cases is apt to be very considerable. The same applies to third-party risks, which are likewise a matter for private insurers.

### Engineering Insurance

A special branch of business insurance, known as engineering insurance, covers damage, including damage to third parties, caused by technical mishaps, such as short-circuits, which may, e.g., lead to deterioration of goods in cold storage, or boiler explosions. It is not surprising that particularly great care is taken to prevent accidents (by thorough expert examination of the plant prior to insuring, by recurrent checks and by guiding and training the personnel in the application of safety precautions).

# Getting Rid of the Risk

**By Helga Dudman**
Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEFORE their expulsion from England in 1290, the Jews shared with the Lombards the business of "educating English merchants in commercial practice." After 1290, the field was left clear to the Italians, who shortly thereafter had marine insurance — the ancestor of other branches — well in hand. The established London-to-Pisa rate in 1400 was from 12 to 15 per cent of the value of the goods, depending on the prevalence of pirates.

Today, insurance in Israel is generally said to follow English lines. But (just possibly) had it not been for Edward I, it might today be the other way round. And (to speculate even more wildly) the unique institution known as Lloyds — named after a 17th century London coffee house — might bear the name of some early Rowal'a.

In any case, there would be today's two main categories: life insurance, and the rest. The non-life subdivisions are broadly: marine, fire, accident, and employers' liability.

A long-standing muddle, in this connection, regards the use of "assurance" vs. "insurance." As early as 1826 a punctilious man called Babbage suggested that the "ass-" prefix be used for "contracts relating to life, since the ultimate event (death) on which the policy depends is a certainty". The "ins-" prefix, he suggested, should be used for "contracts relating to contingency": your house may burn down, but then again it may not. Unfortunately, this nice distinction is not always kept.

The problems in Israel are far more serious than this pleasant semantic one. For one thing, there is serious competition. Some hundred companies and representatives are after a limited amount of business, and the Government is no longer issuing licences to new companies.

In the face of this competition, there exists no tradition of "insurance consciousness" in this country. There was only one Jewish company operating here when the Histadrut entered the field with Hassneh in 1927. Small amounts were also being written by banks at that time. This practice continues today, to the dissatisfaction of the insurance companies: the Government will permit almost any sort of activity so long as it counters inflationary forces.

According to the report of the Government Controller of Insurance, there were in 1958 just under 170,000 life policies in force (including 10 enigmatically payable in Egyptian pounds). Total value was IL206m. and about 90 per cent was with Israel companies. (An "Israel Company" is defined as one which is registered, capitalized, and operated in Israel, although the original source of capital may be foreign.) Twelve years ago, local companies did about 25 per cent of the business; today they do about 80 per cent.

### Keen Competition

Approximately 110,000 heads of families are covered by employee benefit funds, and social security through the National Insurance Institute is, of course, a broad though minimal source of protection. To this, the various aspects of commercial insurance are a complement.

In life assurance, competition is something like that among airlines, whose rates are uniform and whose customers must be wooed by such fringe attractions as bubbler champagne or prettier hostesses.

An example is the "option clause" announced recently by the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company of Canada, to compete with the "linked" policies of local companies. (These, tied to either U.S. dollars or the Cost-of-Living Index, were introduced two years ago to offset the fear of inflation.)

According to the new clause, in the event that the Israel pound is devalued in relation to the U.S. dollar by 20 per cent or more, any policy holder with at least IL12,500 of insurance has the option of purchasing, without a new medical examination, additional insurance up to the amount of the devaluation; and he has four months to brood about the problem.

Against this sort of thing, Israel companies may claim that they are in a position to give quicker service with less red tape and delay; and further, that the important question is not the precise pounds-and-agorot size of the premium, but rather the ease with which payments can be made.

Insurance matters — those other than life — are to a great extent handled by the Israel Insurance Association, whose members are 62 companies (40 foreign, 22 local) including the most important ones. The Association has to do with such problems as government control (oddly enough, less strict here than in America though more rigid than in England); premium rates (these are summarized by the Association from submissions by member companies); and general standards within the industry with particular emphasis on education. It runs an Insurance Institute with evening classes for employees in Tel Aviv and Haifa; a branch is opening this year in Jerusalem.

Almost all Israelis with established households hold comprehensive policies for their personal possessions against fire, theft, etc. And presumably all car owners have, according to law, third-party liability insurance (Switzerland, which runs like clockwork, has compulsory insurance with respect to bicycles.)

### Loss on Car Insurance

Income from premiums on motor car insurance in 1958 accounted for about 32 per cent of general commercial insurance, which totalled IL40,470,000. But this branch is transacted at a loss. Rates here are lower than in America, higher than in England; but anyone who has been on an Israel road will doubt whether the accident rate here can be appreciably lower than America's. Any programme to improve circumstances cannot help sounding like a formula to abolish sin: better driving, of course (meaning, essentially, courtesy: the problem is not mechanical inaptitude, but rudeness); getting over-age cars off the roads; and more realistic premiums.

As a force in the national economy from the investment point of view, the industry here does not have the influence it does elsewhere. Writing on this point in 1958, a Bank Manager stated, "Insurance companies, considered important institutional investors in many countries . . . play little part in our capital market, only a small percentage of their costs — less than IL10-million (in 1958) — being invested in securities." Government regulation is strict, and with reason: a reliable company will exercise voluntary caution in its investments; a less reliable one must be closely controlled.

But there is no doubt that the industry's influence in this field, as in others, can only grow. Like television, insurance is inevitable. One has only to consider, of the multitude of definitions, this basic one: "Insurance — the practical device by which civilized man protects himself against the contingencies of life."

# Accident Rate Keeps Car Premiums High

*(An interview with Mr. Moshe Zimber, Member of the Vehicle Insurance Board.)*



INSURANCE companies providing coverage for motor vehicles suffered an even greater loss during the year 1960 than in previous years. (The figure rose to more than IL2m. as against IL-1,850,000 in 1959 and IL-1,350,000 in 1958.) This is ascribed to the increased number of serious accidents, greater amounts of damages awarded by the courts and the higher price of spares. The insurer's liability for personal damage is unlimited. For property damage the limit is IL10,000.)

Combating this trend by higher premiums for careless drivers is hardly feasible since it involves extensive investigation in order to determine which drivers come into this category and what rate of surcharge is justified; on the other hand, it is doubtful whether higher premiums make for more careful driving. Careful drivers already enjoy a 10-20 per cent reduction; it is impossible to increase this allowance owing to the present situation of this branch of insurance.

These developments in recent years, as well as a probable further increase in the price of spares as a result of new taxation, and the rise of wages as from the beginning of 1961, indicate an urgent need for added premiums for vehicle insurance. Such an increase is bound to come before long. The problem affects 140,000 holders of drivers' licences.

A "pool" of all local companies engaging in vehicle insurance provides compulsory (third-party) insurance for "undesirable risks," i.e. buses, taxis and the like, and for drivers whom no company is willing to accept owing to their poor record.

A Bureau of Vehicle Insurers is soon to be set up to deal with questions of coverage for risks not otherwise covered. It will be managed jointly by representatives of the authorities and of the insurance companies.

Presented by the
Public Relations Department of the
**National Insurance Institute**
(Hamossad LeBituach Leumi)

# The Law That Affects Every Resident Who Works or Has Stopped Working

**The National Insurance Law is the law closest to that pursuit which consumes most of any person's time and energy, the pursuit of making a living.**

**Its hundreds of articles and regulations determine who is eligible for benefits, how much he has coming, when and how. Who of us is certain of the various ramifications of these rights with reference to various conditions, single or married, salaried or independent, temporarily retired or permanently?**

We are not speaking merely of rights here. The rights are acquired through fulfilment of obligations: payment of insurance fees on time, and, under certain circumstances, registration with the Institute. Apparently, everything is simple: the employer deducts 1.7% of the employee's salary while the independently employed person is billed on the basis of his Income Tax assessment.

But the facts are known only to the well informed. Since 1954 the law has been changed five times and dozens of regulations have supplemented the formulation of the original law. Ceaseless efforts are being made to suit the law to the fundamental social needs of the insured and to the economy's possibilities.

The Knesset will soon discuss a series of newly proposed amendments to this law. These efforts on the part of the law makers and administrators will be of value only if the insured themselves will be familiar at least with the essential facts which may affect any of them.

In order to familiarize the public with its National Insurance Rights, the Institute has published numerous pamphlets dealing with all the benefits. These pamphlets are at the public's disposal at all the Institute's branches. They give the law's essentials and explanations of how to receive benefits.

Requests for information and explanations of particular cases should be submitted to Institute branches or to the said department in the Jerusalem Main Office.

# 50,000 Old-Age Benefits

**The number of those receiving old-age and survivor's benefits will increase every year, according to calculations of the Institute's actuary. Every year 8-10,000 aged and widows will join the beneficiaries of the preceding year, even after taking into account those who will pass away. In 1960, the Institute will pay them about IL40,000,000 but in 1965 the forecast number of beneficiary aged and widows will reach 95,000 receiving IL67,000,000. The curve will continue to rise.**

The actuary predicts that in 1978, 288,000 aged and widows will receive IL250,000,000 annually. These are the most optimistic possible estimates, based on an unchanging Co.L. Index, as old-age benefits are linked to this Index.

Actually, this forecast should make us happy. It means that we, particularly those of us who are now young, have better chances of having longer lives.

In view of these great obligations which the law has imposed upon the Institute, the Institute cannot afford to live "from hand to mouth" but must look to the future. The Institute has established a monetary policy of keeping a reserve of at least two years' benefits in its coffers. If at any given moment the Institute were to cease collecting Insurance fees, there would still be money to cover the obligations for two more years.

It should be kept in mind that the insurance fees today paid by the insured are far from constituting complete payment for the benefits they receive or will receive in future.

Every year there is an increase in the number of the aged who leave the productive economy and who are becoming a serious economic problem. About 70% of those receiving old-age benefits were not economically self-sufficient prior to receipt of their pensions.

The problem of the aged is the most serious social problem of our time. Development of an economy which will be able to employ the aged, too, and elimination of the prejudice against their employment are prerequisite for solution of the problem. In addition to this change, world developments show that every single resident worker and the State at large will have to allot progressively larger sums every year as part of the common effort to aid the ageing residents. The problem's economic aspect does not cover it all. The aged require society, suitable housing and proper employment of leisure. These additional areas, which the State does not yet deal with, constitute a broad field of activity for volunteer organizations ready to aid in the solution of the problem of a generation of aged persons who have become the proletariat of our time.

**Old-Age Pension**

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|---|---|
| To every insured man | aged 70 |
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| Retired woman | aged 60 |

# 2 MILLION WORK DAYS WASTED EVERY YEAR

Look at your watch, please. Every eight seconds someone is injured in a work accident. Every 10 minutes someone is killed as the result of a work accident. That is the essence of world-wide statistics. Work accidents are the new plague which has spread during the age of modern industry.

In Israel, too, the epidemic of work accidents grows from year to year. In 1954 the National Insurance Institute listed 21,000 work accidents which entitled their victims to work casualties' benefits. In 1960, the number had more than doubled, reaching 50,000 work accidents during the year — and catastrophe threatens still.

Work accidents mean disability and suffering for the victims themselves, difficulties and expenses for the employers and a loss of manpower for the nation's economy. The Research Department of the National Insurance Institute has calculated that as a result of work accidents over IL20,000,000 are wasted every year. The victims lose 2,000,000 work days. The manpower calculation is that every year there are 6,000 less workers in the nation's economy.

The National Insurance Institute compensates the victims for the loss of salary or income incurred and covers all medical expenses. The Institute pays lifetime benefits to work invalids, about 1,000 every year, and to survivors of those killed in fatal accidents. The Institute's annual expenditures on this item reach IL12,500,000.

**Losses from work accidents not just monetary**

The National Insurance Institute is not satisfied with merely giving money to the victim. In addition, its walls house an entirely different sort of activity: post-accident medical and vocational rehabilitation. A staff of social workers, called "rehabilitation officers," concerns itself with rehabilitation of the victim who, as a result of his disability, is unable to return to his former work. The rehabilitation officer frequently contacts the victim even before his release from the hospital, visits him and his family and examines his plans and the personal and economic problems arising from his disability. From that moment begins a chain of reactions in which merge a humane attitude, psychological understanding and utilization of the achievements of medical and psychological science for returning the victim to a normal way of life and teaching him a vocation suitable to his character and his health. This activity sometimes goes on for two or three years. Sometimes, at the initial stage, he must be taught reading, writing and arithmetic, to take care of his own personal needs under the limitations he suffers and to acquire a new world view, for the invalid, too has a place in society, irrespective of what he has lost through his disability. The important thing is what he has remaining, and with that to begin a new life. His wife and children must be taught, how to behave with him. There are thousands of other little things to be done which are not listed in any law or administrative regulation, but which are the outcome of a new, humane approach and quiet, unpublicized, painstaking work.

The National Insurance Institute has reviewed the achievements of its staff of social workers. Of every 7 invalids who lost their work ability, 6 have returned to work and to a hopeful life. This aiding of invalids to return to a constructive life is the true measure of a society's ethical standard.

The test of the efficacy of national insurance is not this or that minor, insignificant case in which someone wishes to improve his condition by getting a few more pounds from the Institute. The true test is in the tragic cases, in those great tragedies which visit man in contemporary society.

The only complete and satisfactory solution of the problem of work accidents is their prevention. Following safety rules at work is the most proven method of accomplishing this end.


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**On The Boards In Tel Aviv**

*Scenes from current Ohel and Habimah productions: above left, Sergeant Bicker (Raf Shahar) and Major Caunt (Leo Filler) in Ohel's "The Traitor." At right is another scene from "The Traitor" in which Captain Edouard (Arieh Einstein) uses strong-arm tactics on Lieutenant Miller (Avraham David). At left are Edna Flidel and Shimon Finkel as Anastasia and Mississippi in Habimah's new play, "The Marriage of Mr. Mississippi," reviewed below.*

# 'Mississippi is All Perfidy

**Theatre Notes**
By IDA B. DAVIDOWITZ

**Habimah presents "The Marriage Of Mr. Mississippi" by Friedrich Durrenmatt. Hebrew: Nathan Zach. Direction: Zvi Fridland. Setting: Arnon Adar.**

IN the title of his play, "The Marriage of Mr. Mississippi," Friedrich Durrenmatt gives a warning of what he has in store for any possible audience.

Mississippi is an American Indian word, and, coupled with a European, in a world of revolution, dishonesty and intrigue, the sense of incongruity is established early in the play. In the opening scene a man is shot. He immediately jumps up and explains that he will really be shot at the end of the play, which is actually a comedy. He then goes on to explain who the characters in the play are and what they were and what is about to happen. Practically everybody in the play keeps on explaining (front stage) what he is doing and why. What they are and what they are doing is fantastic enough and needs a good deal of explanation, but no matter how much they talk they never quite make themselves clear.

The scene of the play, upon which Mr. Durrenmatt lays such stress, is the home of the beautiful widowed Anastasia. It is a house of decayed and rotted elegance, comprising the furnishings of every past European civilization. As quoted in the Habimah programme, the author says, "The room stinks to high heaven." We would not go so far as to plagiarize the dramatist, but the room really is the play and represents the play.

"The Marriage of Mr Mississippi" is the marriage of a hypocritical zealot with a completely amoral woman, both of them murderers. Mississippi is a State Prosecuting Attorney, proud of his record of never having had an accused man escape the gallows. Saint Claude is a professional revolutionary, a one-time brothel keeper, who leads the Communist *putsch* wherever he happens to be. There is his opposite number, the suave Minister in office, who is flexible and willing to get on the band-wagon, no matter what tune is being played. Count Ubelohe is a drunken, fumbling do-gooder who represents the possibility of salvation in M. Durrenmatt's world.

All of these men love and make use of Anastasia, who is quite willing to play any game if there is something in it for her. She represents the complete negation of truth and love. If there is any virtue in any of these characters it is the fact that all of them, except Mississippi, recognize themselves for what they are. At the end of the play practically everyone lies dead on the stage, through violence and perfidy, and so the comedy ends.

This is the second of M. Durrenmatt's plays which the Habimah has presented. "The Visit of the Old Lady" was a huge success, but the people in the play are made more or less of the same stuff as those in "Mississippi," which is of an earlier vintage. There is the same cynicism, venality and lack of faith and hope in human kind. What makes the plays even more horrible is the fact that the author has a highly developed sense of drama, and, while his characters are symbols, rather than people, he manages to give them a great deal of vitality.

Zvi Fridland directed the play with a heavy hand, but then who can blame him? Could anyone possibly take the author's stricture, that this is a comedy, seriously? Maybe it could be funny if Shimon Finkel had burlesqued the hanging prosecutor instead of making him ponderous and half-mad from the start. Misha Asheroff tries in the beginning to introduce a light note, but he talks himself out of his good intentions and is finally laid low by the burden of his words.

Yosef Banai, dressed as a caricature of Dr. Schweitzer, is sufficiently ineffectual to represent the only redemption which M. Durrenmatt finds in idealism. Arie Kutai is smooth and opportunistic enough to suit anyone. Edna Flidel is a beautiful Anastasia, who shows little emotion and arouses a response only from the men on the stage. She is beautifully gowned by Ofra-Bouria Adar.

Arnon Adar made a gallant effort to carry out the author's detailed instructions for the set, but the effect was more of shoddiness than decayed magnificence. The furnishings were far too poor in quality to suggest former elegance.

# Drama As A Subject

## New Course at T.A. University Under Frye

ABOUT three years ago, after much soul-searching and many doubts, the Tel Aviv University decided to include a drama department among its various faculties. Most of the doubts were engendered by the fact that European Universities do not include the theatre and its attendant practical and theoretical work as subjects for college study. The final decision was positive largely because some IL50,000 was made available to the school by the U.S. from Counterpart Funds for the setting up of the department.

As the department is now well into its third year, it is possible to see if the doubters or the supporters were justified. Under the dynamic (and in this case this much-abused and hackneyed word is completely justified) leadership of Peter Frye, the Drama Department of the Tel Aviv University has assumed form and has already shown that it is a vital contribution to an important part of our culture. Eighteen of the original students will graduate with a B.A. degree at the end of the year, some equipped to write, direct and teach aspects of the theatre, others able to transmit knowledge to their pupils in various ways. The enroiment has increased manyfold.

About 50 per cent of the students are teachers, intellectuals and serious adults who want to acquire their culture through the theatre. There are only a few aspiring actors, since it is not essentially a school for acting. However, since the workshop is such an important part of the curriculum, acting, directing, writing, stage design, lighting and every aspect of the theatre are studied. The teachers in the course are interested in transmitting to their pupils an intelligent understanding, appreciation and love of the theatre.

### Voice Culture

At the end of last year's studies, the class gave a demonstration lesson to a group of guests. The results were extremely interesting. Gary Bertini had been teaching voice production through choral singing, and demonstrated how both the group and the individual could learn to breath, talk and sing in the proper way. There was a lesson in the use of imagination aided by a few props and a simple suggestion, in the production of a story through mime. In a few cases the miming was good, but it was mainly the manner in which the pupils managed to create a mood and express their inner emotions which kept the audience interested, and often excited.

This year the Department has been able to branch out because the Tel Aviv Municipality has recognized the justification for its existence and has given it an additional grant of funds. In addition to studies of the history of the drama, its literature and other academic aspects of the theatre, new subjects have been added. Professor Bernard Beckerman of Hofstra College (Long Island) is here on a Fulbright Fellowship and is in charge of the Workshop. In his native college, Professor Beckerman's department has some 3,500 students. They stage gigantic annual Shakespeare Festivals to which the general public flock. In Tel Aviv he is teaching the Israelis both theory and practice. Another visiting instructor is Harvey Grossman, who has studied with Etienne Decroux and Jean Louis Barrault. He is teaching the art and practice of mime.

Joseph Tal, the composer, has taken over the teaching of voice culture and the art of phonetics, one of the most important studies. There is as yet no real standard of Hebrew pronunciation and proper enunciation and it is hoped through such a scientific study to create some such standard. Moshe Shamir has been heading a class in the analysis of the drama, through actual writing and criticism of his own and his pupils' work. This course has become so popular that many pupils and teachers from other departments have been sitting in on it. Prof. Hans Kreitler, head of the psychology department in the Beer Yaacov Government Hospital, is giving a course on the psychology of art. Yoram Matmor teaches the third-year students the art of playwriting. Every pupil in this course must complete at least one full-length play by the end of the year.

Peter Frye teaches the second and third year classes acting, advanced directing and the general elements of the theatre. Under the original terms of the agreement, the drama school has to use at least IL10,000 of its budget for a scholarship fund. This allows the department to make practical use of its pupils as working assistants in the various branches of studies. Peter Frye has used many of these working assistants in the production of his film, "I Like Mike."

There are new plans for the development of the drama department. Arnon Adar will give a course in stage designing. But the school plans to branch out in many fields. It has no use for theatre snobs. Radio, Television, Film-Making are all on the books for the future. It will be a centre for the theatre in its broadest sense. *I.B.D.*


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# MORE HOKUSAI IN HAIFA

THE Haifa Japanese Museum is now holding the second part of the exhibition commemorating the bicentenary of the birth of Hokusai (1760-1849). The first, the loan exhibition of the "Thirty-Six Views of Fuji" from the Sakai Collection, Tokyo, demonstrated how Hokusai, concentrating on a single theme or, at least, a single leading motif, was forced to employ his entire range of style and subject matter in order to produce variety.

The present show, drawn from the Museum's own collection, follows a different line in basing itself more on Hokusai's intense interest in all that surrounded him.

There are still many opportunities to study the compass of his style — a few prints from the "Fuji" series; the famous print of "Hunters Warming themselves by a Fire," which has contributed so much to Hokusai's reputation as an open-air man; the water-colour "Water-Spinners," modern in its sparse detail and lyrical colour; the magnificent flow of the painting on silk, "Beauty Standing by a Screen"; and those landscapes with their firm lines and sense of space engendered by wide blank areas which can express, at will, mist, low clouds, snow or cherry blossom. The designs suggested by mountain scenery are also used for decorating women's combs.

But this exhibition brings out even more Hokusai the observer of the people's daily life — the cloth worker, the swordsmith, the wrestler, the pilgrims, actors, coopers, fishermen, carpenters and shipwrights.—In one picture travellers are fording a river, in another a man is having his back rubbed to relieve pain. There are a series of tortoises drawn without raising the brush, and a pair of geese, excellently composed.

This is the artist as illustrator, but telling his story with an eye on the need for aesthetic arrangement. One does not know if the page was made for the drawing, or the drawing for the page. Not only is there a relationship between the parts of a picture but where, for example, you have a page full of rabbits, the one in the foreground is drawn in full and as the other recede, only the heads of those in the rear are given.

Some of these illustrations are coloured, but when you compare the same subject in two copies, one in black-and-white and the second in colour, I think the latter is preferable. That is the case of "Badger Struck by a Half Moon"; the addition of colour differentiates the various parts and stresses the spatiality. In another of a family surprised by rain while making rice cakes, the addition of colour does not alter things very much but it brings out the look of apprehension on the face of the figure on the extreme right. *H.*



*"Pinetrees in Winter" by Hokusai*



*FANNY HEFTER: "Composition"*
From the artist's exhibition opening at the Nora Studio in Jerusalem tomorrow morning.

## M. Feuerstein's Pictures

IN the exhibition of paintings and photographs by Mordechai Feuerstein at Uri and Rami House, Ashdot Ya'akov, an insistence on pictorial values is common to the artist's works in both media.

Only one photograph—that of an old man mounting stairs — conveys any idea of motion, and even in that the movement is naturally slow. All the other photographs concentrate on stationary themes, such as the sun's rays breaking through clouds; a child playing with a tortoise (a matter of relative sizes); low, fleecy clouds which appear to press down on the dark skyline; character as seen in a face. All the photographs are very competent.

The paintings fall into two categories. The first, water-colour landscapes, of, more properly, sketches, are competent where there is composition but they too often dissolve into pallid, indistinct colour. The artist, however, presents another set of pictures, executed in a specially prepared paint on sensitized paper, in which both abstract calligraphic and tree themes attract attention. They are clear and decorative in a predominant brown. These latter pictures are very attractive and, as with the photographs, one would like to see a larger display than was possible at Ashdot Ya'akov, or a separate exhibition of works in each medium, in order to reach a final judgment. *B.*

## Originals On 'Never-Never'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

ART lovers can now become the owners of original works of contemporary Israel art at popular prices and on the instalment plan. The Haifa branch of the Association of Painters and Sculptors has opened a commercial gallery at Beit Chagall in Haifa, where one work of each of its members is now on show, together with a price list which saves the visitors the embarrassment of asking for prices.

"We are doing this in an attempt to get the general public interested in Israel art of our times," the spokesman of the Association explains. "Haifa is still a provincial town. Interest in art is a fraction of that shown in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem. Our Association has not enough funds to employ a full-time secretary or to turn balcony space into a library room or Beit Chagall into a social centre where artists and art lovers can meet. We work without any echo."

The artists said they received IL1,000 from the City Hall, but regretted that in comparison with the IL28,000 grant to Ein Hod this was a rather paltry sum. The Labour Council also granted IL1,200. "To organize an exhibition costs IL200, and the artist must bear 30 per cent. With the exception of *The Jerusalem Post*, the daily papers hardly pay any attention to exhibitions in Haifa," the artists complained.

## Ardon Impresses Amsterdam

By HENRIETTE BOAS
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

MORDECHAI Ardon is having an exhibition, at present, in the Amsterdam Municipal Museum, consisting of 36 works, including two large triptychs, most of them painted between 1954 and 1960. It was opened by the Mayor of Amsterdam, Mr. G. van Hall, who had just returned from the Mayors' Congress in Israel only a fortnight earlier. Among those present were 'everybody' from the Dutch art world, as well as the directors of the museums at Munich and Recklinghausen in West Germany, where Ardon will exhibit early in 1961, and Dr. F. Schiff, of the Haifa Museum, who wrote an appreciation of the artist in the catalogue. Among the works exhibited in Amsterdam are three which the Amsterdam Municipal Museum purchased earlier: 'The Negev' (1954), 'Sun over Ma'abara' (1956), and the triptych 'For Those Who Fell' (1956).

In the Roman Catholic daily, "Die Volkskrant," B. Oppers writes:

"His work is glowing and fascinating, it is indignant and hopeful, irate and mild. Moreover, it is really the work of a painter. Here an ideal, sensitivity to colour, composition and the treatment of paint have been woven together into an epic of beauty, in which nothing has been left untried to give the spectator the same emotions which inspired the artist.

"The two large paintings: 'Triptych For Those Who Fell' and 'Triptych Missa Dura' combine a wealth of compository finds with a really classical wealth of colours. 'The Gates of Light' is a painting never to be forgotten on account of the most beautiful deep green seen for years. 'Sun Over Ma'abara' fascinates likewise by an incomparably beautiful red. 'Dovecote Near Qumran,' a real masterpiece, gives, in a half abstract style, the strongest possible suggestion of a cloud of feathers and flossy plumage when a flight of doves comes down. 'The Broken Hour' shows a threatening, clouded sky in poison-green, which haunts one for ever. Ardon has tremendously important things to say and he does so in a sublimely artistic manner . . ."

The "Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant" writes (in part): "A painter with very much talent: as a colourist, with his very good, elaborate pictorial qualities, and in the structure of his compositions. He knows his *metier*, but certainly does not lack poetic imagination either. His art has quality, it springs from the emotions of the painter, from his human participation in life as well as from his ideas. A vivid, intelligent mind, full of interest also in the problems of art and its latest evolution. His pictorial capacities and his intelligence have got the upper hand over his inspiration, so that his most recent work has become cerebral in a somewhat curious manner, with a decoratively aesthetical manner of painting.

"In his vivid, well-balanced compositions, the vision of a Feininger, and, generally, the views of the 'Bauhaus,' are recognized. Undoubtedly, also, Paul Klee has stimulated the artist to follow his imagination and has also indicated to him possibilities and motifs. Immediately striking, also, is Ardon's propensity towards monumentality. This is noticeable, in particular in the large triptychs, which are excellent examples of modern, independent mural decorations, with their vital decorative values and their dynamic spatial effects, based on the tension between the relations of contrast.

"His 'Negev Desert' (1954) likewise contains these qualities in strong measure. In addition, the monumental aspect received a fascinating, expressive character, so that Ardon's work here might be compared with the monumental art of the modern Mexicans, though the latter are usually more direct, more vehement and aggressive than the much more complicated Jewish artist . . ."

The illustrated catalogue — in the best traditions of the Amsterdam Municipal Museum — contains twelve full-page reproductions of Ardon's paintings and a warm welcome to the artist by the Director of the Museum, Jhr. J. B. Sandberg, who calls this exhibition "a trial of strength with old Europe." There is also a letter written by Ardon to Jhr. Sandberg, in which Ardon gives an account of his art.

"But in my palette an unforeseen difficulty occurred, between the cadmium, the ultra-marine, and the viridian—something dark, something confused, infiltrated—Jerusalem, ascetic, with a sackcloth over her head. What has Jerusalem to do between the clear cadmium? How can I remove her' from my palette? Sometimes I succeed in hiding her behind the ivory-black. But in vain, next morning it has penetrated again under the cadmium . . . This is the problem. For thousands of years Jerusalem has been thundering against Athens, Athens the shining, the Apollonian, Athens the Dionysian . . . How much I admire Athens! How divinely we-concerned a Matisse proceeds there. A sweet Mediterranean lies down on his canvases — they have the smell of early morning. At such moments Jerusalem creeps back far, far behind the black. But hardly has Matisse passed when Jerusalem again stealthily emerges from below the cadmium, the ultramarine . . . and the viridian. We cannot escape her. Dark Jerusalem has always something to command us: 'Thou shalt' . . . 'Thou shalt not' . . . Like a black woodpecker Jerusalem knocks at your bark: 'thou, thou, thou . . . thou and the orphans . . . thou and the widows . . . thou and the oppressed . . . thou and the downtrodden!' One is never alone. As if life can be lived only in the 'thou,' as if existence is only noticeable with regard to the 'thou.' This is the problem; in the 'modern artist' the 'thou' plays almost no part . . ."

TEL AVIV EXHIBITONS

## Competence and Consistency

### Zvi Tadmor

THE large exhibition by Zvi Tadmor at the Tel Aviv Museum (Beit Dizengoff) shows how remarkably consistent he is in both approach and method. He has his particular way of looking at things, precise definition and a sober colour scheme being his main qualities. All his work is signed by his style.

His subjects are varied but there are two he favours particularly: townscapes, with much emphasis being laid on the pattern made by the shapes of houses and roofs, and birds. In general, he likes pointed, rather sharp forms and the birds he chooses to portray, nearly always with wings outstretched, are those such as cranes or eagles with angular forms and sharp, longish beaks, although he also has some interesting studies of owls. Similarly, if he paints a portrait, he will emphasise the angular lines in the face.

Because of its competence, professionalism and well-thought-out design, his paintings are nearly always pleasing and satisfying although there is a certain tendency towards dryness. That he is able to achieve a rich surface can be seen from his study of three Geese, (No. 49), a very lively work.

### Shmuel Katz

THE exhibition of drawings from Ethiopia and French Somaliland by Shmuel Katz, which was shown a month ago in Jerusalem, has now come to Tel Aviv. It is peculiarly fitting that the works should be on view at Beit Sokolov, as Katz is a reporter with pen and brush. Being a good reporter, he is able to catch and stress the arresting and characteristic elements in his subjects, and his spidery line seldom lacks vitality.

This is a very pleasant little show, and there are several works which are more than just a record of an interesting trip "Savanna" for instance, with its yellow and brown colour scheme and atmospheric quality, and "Market Scene" (gouache), with its well balanced design of the two seated fruit-sellers, could well be hung on a wall and looked at again and again with pleasure. *S.W.*

# ALGERIA REVISITED (IV)

By Maurice Ca...

# If Reason Prevailed

ALGIERS looks its best under curfew, when the population take their sullenness home with them and the streets remain empty — a magnificent, a mysterious stage without actors. East and west mingle, architecturally, in rich harmony. Above the old port, where little fishing-boats gently sway, rises the medieval Turkish Casbah. Perched on a peaked hill and forming an unbroken expanse of white walls, its contours are the image of a Moslem woman, heavily veiled, in a *haik*. On the hills to either side, the European quarters stretch far and wide; here and there are public gardens with statues, flanked by monumental flights of stone stairs leading to mountaintops; modernistic buildings jut out all over the place, as if anxious to see and be seen by the liners in the new harbour, by the whole splendid bay which is bounded in the east by the mountains of Kabylia now coated in mid-winter snow. The long arcades over the waterfront rather resemble tiers in an amphitheatre, where the Mediterranean makes music as it laps at the shore in the enforced stillness of the night.

At such moments, it is difficult to imagine that the people here are convulsed with hatred and fear of one another. And all their problems of existence appear so easy to solve, as indeed they would be if only... if only reason prevailed...

Just consider the bare facts, stripped of passion.

Algeria's right to independent nationhood has been publicly, solemnly conceded by de Gaulle, President of the French Republic, of powerful civilized France, which annexed this slab of primitive North African territory 130 years ago. The more than six-year-old Moslem revolt, under F.L.N. leadership, has thus attained its aim — at any rate in principle.

What are the remaining obstacles now to a peaceful settlement?

On the French side, there is concern for the fate of 1,200,000 European settlers who, after all that they have done to develop the land through five generations, have the same moral right to live here freely as the 9,500,000 autochthonous Moslems. Furthermore, precautions must be taken to ensure that the 200,000 Moslems now fighting in the ranks or as auxiliaries of the French army, or serving in the French administration, shall not — they and their families, altogether one to two million souls — be savagely persecuted as traitors by a triumphant F.L.N. regime. From the outset of the revolt, the guerrilla warriors have, even while pitted against the French regular army, been rallying the Moslem masses by terror tactics; and they have assassinated, for every one European settler in their midst, ten times as many Arabs, Berbers, Kabylians, Mzaabites. In accordance with the ancient customs of internecine warfare, moreover, the victims have usually been horribly mutilated.

### Lesson of Congo

Even if France had no vital interests of her own to safeguard in North Africa, she could not as a matter of decency pull out from Algeria before she had made sure that chaos would not ensue comparable to, or worse than, that which befell the ex-Belgian Congo. Then again, quite apart from the oil and other mineral wealth in the Sahara desert, which France is prepared to share but not wholly to lose, she has to guard against the danger of her vacating, decolonizing Algeria, only to see it reoccupied and recolonized by the Russians or Chinese in competition with the Americans; a new front would then be opened in the East-West cold war, in a spot which is strategically so sensitive that a full-scale conflict might well flare up.

All these perils have been invoked by the European settlers in support of their plea that Algeria should stay for ever under French jurisdiction. It was the settlers themselves, however, who compromised the cause of *Algérie française*. Racialists, they resisted down the years and decades all attempts by the Government in Paris to promote the Moslems to full French citizenship. And when the settlers finally accepted the idea of "integration," they twisted it inside out — Algeria was not going to be emancipated by humanist France, but was to impose its brutish rule on France.

### Triumphant but Worried

De Gaulle staked his life to break the *Algérie française* fascists who had been threatening, in all earnest, to carry out a *coup d'état* with the help of dissident army units. Today, after the nation's impressive endorsement of his Algerian policy, de Gaulle need no longer be afraid of the European settlers. Should they be mad enough to riot again, they will be making their own survival in Algeria more difficult, if not impossible. But he does have to worry how to dispel their legitimate fear that in an independent Algeria the Moslem majority will crush or evict the Christian minority, who will be given the choice, as the saying goes here, between "the coffin and the suitcase."

On the other hand, the Moslems claim, very properly, that the need to protect the minority community is not sufficient excuse to sacrifice the legitimate aspirations of the majority.

Does this mean that someone has to suffer, and that if an injustice must be committed, then a lesser one directed against 1,200,000 European settlers is preferable to a major one affecting 9,500,000 Moslems? Not at all, says de Gaulle. Everybody can be satisfied and everything reconciled with a cool sense of perspective and just a tiny glow of fraternal warmth.

To begin with, Moslems and Europeans alike must cease to be spellbound by the very concept of independence, as if it were, fatalistically, the gateway to either heaven or hell. In Algeria's case, it can be the one or the other, according to how the people shape their own destiny.

Vast though Algeria is, most of it is semi-desert. Only one-thirtieth part of the soil is really fertile. The seven million Moslems who subsist by farming live exactly as their medieval ancestors did, only in greater poverty. For, with the improved sanitation introduced by the Europeans, the peasant families are getting bigger all the time while holdings and crops remain what they always were.

It would be calamitous for Algeria to secede abruptly from France. But when de Gaulle champions an "Algerian Algeria closely associated with France," he offers authentic independence to Algeria *with* material assistance *from* France on an epic scale, designed to raise the general standard of living here swiftly to European standards. All he asks, in return, is that the Moslems be nice to the European settlers and friendly to France.

Under the Gaullist Constantine Plan, within 25 years from now, all Algerians — whose numbers are expected to have nearly doubled by then — will be well-fed, well-clad, well-housed, well-educated. To produce this seeming miracle, France is ready to continue to sink some four billion new francs (about IL200,000,000) annually, in the form of investments and outright subsidies, into Algeria. This money will be used, among other things, for the foundation of 15 brand-new cities and 40 medium-sized towns, whose factories, warehouses, shops, offices and public utilities will take good care of surplus hands from the overcrowded farms. New industries are to be installed in existing, heretofore stagnant, agglomerations. At the eastern coastal tip of Algeria, a vast steel plant is going up; mammoth chemical works are to be put up near the western end; an oil refinery with a capacity of 2,000,000 tons a year — sufficient to cover the domestic consumption — is being erected near Algiers.

### World's Cheapest

To attract firms big and little, from France and further afield, the natural gas from Hassi R'Mel — the world's second largest deposit — is being piped to all parts of Algeria and sold at cost price, representing the cheapest source of energy to be had anywhere on earth. Taxes and interest rates on loans are kept low, so that initial investments shall be recoverable in a period of five instead of the usual 10 years, while special inducements are dangled in remote areas, in order to encourage decentralization of industry, to equalize opportunities for advancement of the population throughout Algeria.

There is nothing fanciful about the Constantine Plan. It is soberly realistic, perfectly feasible. Much of the preliminary work has already been accomplished, on schedule. Even in the years of worst bloodshed, 1954-1958, industrial production in Algeria went up by 38 per cent. Last year, 22,000 new homes were built; the target figure for this year is 61,000. In the past two years, the number of children attending school has gone up by 300,000 from 800,00 to 1,100,000.

France alone is able and willing to aid Algeria in this lavish way, because a symbiosis has sprung up between the two countries in their long and intimate relationship. And there is bound to be so much give-and-take in the projected future partnership, that there need be no prestige questions of exploitation or humiliation on either side. Given the will to work together for mutual benefit, the elaboration of suitable contractual arrangements between Algeria and France should not prove over-difficult. As for happy coexistence between Moslems, Christians, Jews and free-thinkers, what could be more natural in such propitious circumstances?

Unfortunately, even the longest, the finest of curfews must come to an end. Day breaks. The streets of Algiers fill up. The town teems with suspects. Maybe the European who brushed past is carrying in his briefcase a stick of dynamite with which he is about to blow up someone or something. That Moslem there could have a bomb tucked away in the hood of his *jellabah*.

There is no knowing who is who, except that there is hatred and panic in all hearts, and that rivers of blood would flow in racial violence if hundreds of thousands of soldiers had not come over from France to keep the adversaries apart. So now what?...

# Eichmann in Fact and Fantasy

**By Geoffery Wigoder**

**MINISTER OF DEATH** by Quentin Reynolds. Ephraim and Zvy Aldouby. Viking Press, New York. 346 pp. $5.00.

ANOTHER Eichmann volume—this time, bearing the distinct dramatic imprint of Quentin Reynolds. This book is probably the most readable of the current spate of Eichmannana and on occasions the authors have not let fact stand in the way of drama. Experts may shudder, but the average reader will be absorbed by the account of Eichmann's life and misdeeds, as well as the story of the search, capture and their repercussions.

Although this book appeared before the "Life" issues containing excerpts from Eichmann's recorded reminiscences, the authors had access to the memoirs. This imparts added interest to the material, but unfortunately no indication is given as to which parts of the Eichmann story are based on his Argentinian memoirs. The only direct citation is taken from the conclusion and it is worth quoting:

"I have slowly resigned myself to living as an anonymous wanderer between the worlds," writes Eichmann. "The voice of my heart, which no human being can escape, has kept whispering to me to seek peace. Even with my former opponents, I would like to be at peace. Perhaps, this is part of the German character.

"Far be it from me to want to cast any shadow of doubt on the justice of a decision by a German court, but I am still by no means clear about the legal status accepted by a court of inquiry in a former subordinate who had to behave in conformity with his then-valid oath of office. I was nothing but a loyal, methodical, correct and diligent member of the S.S. and the Reich Central Security Office. Despite conscientious self-examination, I have to conclude in my own defence that I was neither a murderer nor a mass-murderer. No more were my immediate subordinates.

"But in order to adhere to the truth with hair-splitting accuracy, I would like to charge myself with being an accessory to killings because I transmitted deportation orders which I received. . . I carried out with a clear conscience and faithful heart the duty imposed upon me. I was always a good German, I am today a good German and I shall always be a good German."

Dr. Servatius has stated that Eichmann's defence will be based on the plea that he was acting under orders. But Quentin Reynolds reminds us that lesser officials—including Eichmann's own subordinates—have been executed despite the plea that they were acting on orders from above, i.e. from Eichmann. Moreover, Servatius has stated that he was shaken to read Eichmann's account of how he witnessed the killing of a baby. Reynolds goes further and reproduces an exclusive interview with a man now "a rabbi in Philadelphia" who claims to have actually seen Eichmann shoot a baby after the S.S. man ordered to perform the murder had faltered. The sickening incident is recounted in detail and Reynolds states that the witness has written to Israel volunteering to testify at Eichmann's trial.

Although it is not yet possible to verify those parts based on the memoirs, the accuracy and perspective of the sections that can be checked make the authors' balance somewhat suspect. Thus the role of Tuvya Friedman in the story of the search is exaggerated while Dr. Kastner is unfairly treated by quoting from the verdict of the Greenwald libel trial while omitting the verdict of the appeal.

An outstanding feature of the book is the collection of photographs that have been assembled. These include several photos of Eichmann from before the war (one allegedly taken in Haifa in 1937) and several in South America, including one annotated, supposedly by Eichmann, "S.S. Lieutenant-Colonel—retired; 1958." In view of Eichmann's known and understandable antipathy to having his picture taken, the gallery is impressive. But are they all authentic? How is it that the photo of Eichmann "receiving Hitler in Vienna immediately after the *Anschluss* (i.e. 1938) shows him with a head of hair while "Eichmann with his son in Vienna, 1938" has him completely bald? And if Eichmann took such pains to preserve his anonymity in South America, did he really travel in Peron's private railroad car (the partial profile in this picture is in any case hard to distinguish)?

But essentially Mr. Reynolds and his associates have done a creditable job of popularization and the book is worth reading for those not too familiar with the framework and who would like a background in anticipation of the trial. It is dedicated "to the men and women of Israel who chose not to forget that justice comes to those who seek it."

## Reader's Letter

### ADOLF BOEHM AND EICHMANN

**Editor, The Jerusalem Post**

Sir, — The book on Eichmann by Quentin Reynolds, "Minister of Death," contains a chapter on the events following the "Anschluss" of Austria (1938). There we read that Eichmann appointed "one of Vienna's leading Jewish citizens, Adolf Boehm (erroneously described as "professor"), to head all the various Zionist and Jewish organizations" and ordered Boehm "to summon all the other Jewish leaders to his office." Then follow the words of one of the participants in this meeting that Boehm was on this occasion seen for the last time. "A few days later, having completely lost his sanity, he was sent to a sanatorium. He felt that in cooperating with Eichmann he had been a traitor to his people, and it was obviously this feeling of guilt and remorse that led to his breakdown."

The above statements about Boehm — one of the most distinguished and devoted European Zionists—are completely false and unfounded. The true story is that soon after the "Anschluss" Eichmann with some Gestapo people came to Boehm's factory and told him that he knew Boehm's "History of Zionism" and ordered Boehm to discontinue his Zionist activities "for the time being." Eichmann also ordered Boehm's book-cases to be sealed.

At the meeting of Zionist representatives referred to in Mr. Reynold's book — which I believe took place in the Palestine Office in Vienna — Eichmann said that there were too many Zionist groups and that their activities should be unified. He ordered Boehm and the director of the Palestine Office to draw up a scheme for future Zionist activities in Austria. On March 26, 1938, Boehm showed a draft of this scheme to Mr. Israel Cohen, Secretary-General of the Zionist Executive in London, who had come to Vienna to investigate the situation of the Jews.

It is, of course, untrue that Boehm was not seen again after his encounter with Eichmann. I myself saw him several times during the summer. His mental breakdown occurred later.

So much for the "treason" of one of the purest characters in the Zionist movement. There are many people who like myself have not forgotten Boehm and who will share my dismay at this frivolous vilification of his memory.

Yours, etc.,
*PROF. A. FREUD*

Jerusalem, January 3, 1961.

# A Rather Tepid Brew

**By ROBERT FRIEND**

**THE BITCHES' BREW** by Myra Buttle. C.A. Watts & Co., London. 12/6. (Available on loan at the British Council Library, Tel Aviv.)

I HAVE, apparently, met Miss Buttle at an inopportune moment, when she is not quite up to her usual spry, clever, amusing self. It is true that she is trying, but so obviously trying that all she achieves is a sense of strain. She feels, clearly, that she has a reputation to live up to. After all, didn't Bertrand Russell say of her first book, "The Sweeniad" (when she gave the sacred cowhood of T. S. Eliot the works) that she was fun and underneath it all "wise and courageous"? And didn't "The New Yorker" (who, if anyone, should know) describe her "Toynbee in Elysium" as "hilarious" and "brilliant?"

Besides, the ingredients of her new brew had promised so well. There was, to begin with, the basic Voltairean idea: to ridicule the upholders of things as they are. And then there was the plot: all froth and seriousness. How splendid it must have seemed to Miss Myra Buttle (a Cambridge don lurks, we are informed, behind the mask of this clever shop girl) to imagine a National Congress of the *Status Quo* holding its 10,048 annual meeting in the crypt of St. Paul's. How delightful to imagine the sessions under the chairmanship of Lord Ogpu, all devoted to discussing how best "in this the finest age in the history of the best of all possible worlds" to combat the enemies of "uniformity, religiosity and gobbledygook."

**Boring Sessions**

But the sessions are a bore, since the defenders of the *status quo* are satisfied for the most part with explaining frankly and with a kind of ingenuousness which is meant to be Machiavellian, why they support the architecture, painting, sculpture and literature that they do. It is only in the last session that they come to life, when they consider the problem of how to get rid of Bertrand Russell, about whom Lord Ogpu says, "For nearly seven decades he has consistently attacked the principles to whose maintenance we are dedicated, and his prestige in fields other than philosophy has made him the rallying point for disaffected intellectuals and artists of all kinds."

It is the three bitches of Belgravia (Calumnia, Perfidia and Cloaca) who come to their rescue, concocting in a giant concrete-mixer "a brew which when drunk by Russell will immediately make him one of themselves. Carried away by this fond hope, the meeting chants in Chorus: "Ave atque vale, aristas metrea, ars longa vita brevis, he's a perfectly lovely person, FRIBA, IRA, MRCVS, mumbo jumbo, amen!" (but E.E. Cummings has done this sort of thing much more effectively).

The plot, of course, miscarries, through the intervention of certain right-thinking Gods who see to it that their own rationalistic potion is substituted for that of the Three Bitches. "Tastes funny!" one of them says. "Not at all like *hogwash* (as it *ought* to taste). More like *nectar!*" And in the one truly funny scene that follows, we find such characters as the Papal Nuncio, General Oldcock, and the President of the Royal Society, under the influence, making such statements against Mother Church, warfare, and academic art as more fittingly belong to a follower of their hated enemy.

This lapse into humour, however, is only temporary. In such a pot-pourri of farce, parody, and fantasy, it was fatal to introduce Bertrand Russell as Grand Antagonist. Then, too, the spokesmen for the Establishment make their pronouncements entirely out of character; in the voice of some dreary history book. There is neither exaggeration nor unconscious revelation, simply dead, humourless statement. And the assaults on reason are marginal. Although we can sympathize, especially here in Israel, with an attack on buildings which are

"Nothing but blocks, and blocks, and blocks, and blocks.

A kind of rosary-worship of The Box,"

the enemy has not been met with head-on. I doubt very much whether he will need iodine for the few scratches he has received.

## Round the Bookshops

**Hebrew . . .**

EXCERPTS of Harry Golden's "Only In America" and "For 2c Plain" have been incorporated in a Hebrew edition, **America Shell** (My America, Steimatzky, introduced and translated by Yosef Nedava, illustrated by Doah, 271 pp.). All of Mr. Golden's pet subjects are represented: East Side Jewry, its joys, sorrows and food; segregation and anti-Semitism; and America, criticized, satirized but dearly beloved. Both the translator and caricaturist have done their work in the spirit of the original, which is alternately serious and funny, albeit a little too obvious in perception. *M.A.*

* * *

THE best of Doah, Israel's leading political cartoonist, is contained in his new edition of דברי הימים (Divrei Hayamim, 1956-60). While some of the cartoons inevitably suffer from a lack of the enhancement of topicality, many of Doah's best survive with a sort of timeless, often wry humour. B.G. pushing Moshe Sharett up the steps to the Speaker's rostrum, while the latter looks wistfully down at the Cabinet Table, is still as wryly funny as ever. Nasser driving his car past "Iraq" and "Sudan" streets, both marked "No Entry," is still straight to the point. Dosh fans will want to have this collection to show to friends, or to keep as history. *M.R.*

**. . . and English**

In **Human Heredity** (Mentor), intended for the general reader, M. F. Ashley Montagu has presented a quite comprehensive volume on the structure and dynamics of human heredity. In his usual manner, he has enlivened his detailed text with numerous and judiciously selected figures, plates and tables. Further, he has appended a useful glossary, a suggested reading list and bibliography, and a detailed index. The work constitutes a serious and intelligent presentation of the subject by an author who respects his non-professional audience.

A unique aspect of this volume is the author's constant reference to studies concerning the significance of environment on heredity. The material presented in the chapters on the effects of environment upon the foetus in the womb, and the human body after birth, could be of extreme significance to Israel authorities.

Incidentally, Ashley Montagu has also given a sorely needed critical reassessment of those notorious families, the Jukes (a pseudonym) and the Kallikaks (a fictitious name formed from the combination of the Greek words meaning "good" and "bad"), and it is amusing to report that these families may soon be admitted to the range of "normal society." *A. SHILOH*

* * *

SPACE fiction too often involves too-fanciful flights into outer-fancy; it is a relief and a pleasure to read **The Black Cloud** (Penguin 213 pp., 8s 6d.) by British astronomer Fred Hoyle, who combines a lively imagination and a wide knowledge of astrophysics with the ability to write a suspense-packed mystery. What happens to the world and a tight little band of scientists when the earth is isolated from the sun by the black cloud is an incredible yet entirely credible tale. The full horror of the situation is allowed to dawn as slowly on the reader as it does on the characters; it also reminds us, without lecturing, how limited is our concept of intelligence. *M.R.*


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### Stamp of the Week



The U.S. Post Office Department observed the opening of its first automated post office at Providence, Rhode Island, with the issue of a special four-cent stamp on October 20, 1960.

The retiring Postmaster-General of the U.S., Arthur E. Summerfield, has announced three stamps for release in the new year. On January 26, the next in the "Champion of Liberty" series will appear with a portrait of Mahatma Gandhi. A 10c airmail stamp commemorating the Inter-American Conference in Peru will be issued on March 1. The sixth 4c stamp in the "American Credo" series, which began about a year ago, will be issued on March 11.


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*RUTH BAMBERGER: "Chamber Music" (oils).*
From the artist's exhibition opening tomorrow at the Jerusalem Artists House. Also opening there is a show by Kalman Hack.

IN THE LIBRARIES

# CONFLICT OF LOVES

**THEY WERE DEFEATED** by Rose Macaulay. Collins, London. 448 pp. 21/-.

ROSE Macaulay, who died last year, was unique amongst English novelists. She is one of those writers you either cannot abide or for whom you have a decided "taste". Her books were always notable for their wit, charm, profundity and learning, but they made demands upon the reader. She was no "lady novelist;" in fact amongst her most attractive qualities was her astringency and toughness of mind. It was always made quite clear in her writing that everything in life has to be paid for or as C. V. Wedgwood, the noted historian, says in her preface to "They Were Defeated" — "the central tragedy of the human condition is the unresolved conflict between divine love and human love." This statement doubtless needs some chewing over, but the book under review exemplifies this conflict.

"They Were Defeated" is Rose Macaulay's only historical novel, and to those used to the urbanity and sophistication of "The Towers of Trebizond" or "The World My Wilderness," perhaps this book will not be so instantly attractive. It is written in 17th century prose and sometimes, to this reviewer at any rate, the pedantic correctness and exactitude of phrasing are often irritating, but the very stiltedness of manner conveys, as nothing else could, a completely different tempo of life and thought. To a certain extent, men are the words they use and their thoughts and attitudes will differ in so far as their words differ.

**Atheist and Parson**

The story tells of Dr. Coneybeare, a Devonshire doctor, his daughter Julian, his son Kit, and their friend, the poet and parson Robert Herrick. (Miss Macaulay drew most of her characters from real life.) It is Herrick, in a way, who is the kindly eminence of the book. Tolerant, dreaming, lyrical, sceptical, he typifies some of the most enduring strains in the English character. Coneybeare is an atheist, in those days an abhorred and practically unheard of phenomenon.

The story begins in the village of Dean where Herrick is parson. At that time England was in a political and religious ferment, the two elements being inextricably combined. There are witch-hunts, men stay up into the small hours debating abstruse theories of Church doctrine, practice and belief. Religion is a living thing to them, that men are willing to suffer torture and die for. Dr. Coneybeare, Herrick and Julian make a visit to Cambridge where Kit is studying, and there Julian falls in love with and is seduced by John Cleveland, her brother's tutor. In the course of events her seduction is discovered and she is killed accidentally in a brawl between her puritan brother Francis and her lover.

**Country Life**

Against the background of this tragedy Miss Macaulay gives us a detailed and convincing picture of English country life and University life. She also is a master at making her characters come alive and we find that some problems are universal and timeless. Dr. Coneybeare has brought Julian up to be learned and intellectual, eager for "light". She is also beautiful, and to her dismay and bewilderment she finds that her lover makes fun of her intellectual pretensions, in fact, they bore him. Yet love him she must, and in a way her death is inevitable as she has reached a crisis in her life from which there seems no exit. Cleveland has cast her off as she is an embarrassment to his career and the young girl is left to face life blank and helpless, her previous certainties destroyed. It is here that we see that "conflict between divine and human love," which is the kernel of Miss Macaulay's writing.

**Puritans' Struggle**

A large part of the book is concerned with the beginning of the struggle between the Puritans and the High Anglican Church, between the King and Parliamentarians, in which the seeds of the Civil War were sown. Miss Macaulay clearly feels more at home with the gayer, joyous Royalists and on the whole draws an unsympathetic picture of Cromwell's followers although the King's men are not yet exempt from criticism either. But this need not disturb anyone. The charm of the story lies in the fact that we feel we have been given a living picture of England at that time and moreover that the structure was being laid down upon which so many present-day English attitudes are based.

*B. DORONI*

# Search for a Purpose in Life

**CRAVINGS OF DESIRE** by W. Kahler. Liveright, New York. 266 pp. $3.95.

MR. Kahler (of UNESCO), a propagandist for world peace, vegetarianism, and other laudable movements, and a disciple of Ghandi, is also very kindly disposed towards Israel, which he knows quite well. On the side, it seems, he writes entertainments, to use Mr. Graham Greene's expression. Though he subtitles this story "a novel of reflection" — and though it evidently is meant to show an elderly American's path to a purpose in life — the story is rich in incident, in shocking characters, and above all in clever sayings.

The hero is Brevard Weston, American novelist living more in Paris than at home, and the book begins immediately after the Second World War, with the Westons returning to France in a horrible, slightly renovated troopship. Brevard's wife, a Russian whom he met in Paris 20 years earlier, and who is fiftyish like himself, has in a feverish search after eternal youth had her face lifted and her black, greying hair dyed ash-blonde before leaving.

The husband takes it all in good part, even when, just as a cynical friend had prophesied, she "behaves like a hunter with a new gun" and sets out to attract quite a bevy of very young men, even taking them into the house. One is particularly objectionable, a gluttonous French beatnik who sticks to them like a limpet. There is a robbery, a murder, a love affair or two outside the marriage—which remains firmly welded in spite of everything—there are trips to New York where the old parents live; especially Brevard's mother is beautifully drawn. And in the end Nona, the wife, resolves to let her hair regain its natural colour and they go to India to meet the great men Brevard has always admired from afar.

In spite of the incidents enumerated above, the story is somewhat slow moving. But felicitous expressions and witty remarks help you over the highbrow conversations, the soul-seaching, and—the philosophy. Here is a handful of them, chosen at random. "Brevard had no interest in surface symptoms, seeing even then the futility of chopping off weeds above ground." "If you are not a socialist at 20 you have no heart — if you are still a socialist at 40 you have no brains."

Speaking of his mother, "who over the years had gradually come to represent pure fiction, just as if she had walked right out of 'Gone with the Wind,'" "and who, like an old lady I used to know, only took an interest in her own clan," Brevard says: "Nothing human is foreign to God — but nothing foreign is human to my mother." My pedantic memory here feels bound to correct Mr. Kahler — the saying is not "foreign to God," but in Terence's own words: "Homo sum; humani nil a me alienum puto" (I am human, nothing human is foreign to me).

Brevard says apropos of the First World War: "I had enough then of making the world safe for hypocrisy." He also has excellent things to say both of the beatniks and the teen-agers emulating them, even though, surprisingly, he makes use of beat expressions, such as dig for understand, probably in fun.

*PAULA ARNOLD*


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*Visitors' Gallery*

# Writer of Many Parts

ELEAZAR Lipsky, author of the latest Book-of-the-Month-Club selection, "The Scientists," believes that a writer is shaped by the content of his own life. For him every book is fundamentally based on some moral issue and, he maintains, expresses his own intensely Jewish background.

He explains these ideas by referring to a book, which was a Literary Guild Selection, "Lincoln McKeever" (available in Israel as a pocket book and in a Hebrew translation published by Newman, Tel Aviv).

Lipsky, the son of the renowned veteran American Zionist leader, Louis Lipsky, puts into the mouths of Spanish-speaking "underdogs" language taken straight from his own Zionist background—and makes it valid and convincing. Thus Don Carlos cries, "We shall not bargain at the counter of redemption!" This comes straight from the mouth of Rabbi Stephen Wise — but, Lipsky insists, it is a universal statement for all the wronged, not just a fine Zionist declaration of resistance to the Mandatory regime.

For Lipsky's theory that a writer's material is shaped by the sum of his own background and life, he has ample material on which to draw. For he is a man of parts, not just a member of a great family. He qualified as a lawyer and served as a District Attorney in New York County in Tom Dewey's fighting administration. He is intensely interested in the philosophy of law as well as the practice of it. He claims that the legal cynicism, "The law is what the courts will do," is only a half-truth. He thinks that law is a distillation of religion, philosophy and ethics, applied to the day-to-day business of life. Despite his great success as a writer he still practises law in New York.

His literary career includes a stint as editor of "New Palestine" in 1939/40. He wrote three novels before "Lincoln McKeever." One of these, "The Kiss of Death," was rewritten as a film by Ben Hecht. One of Eleazar Lipsky's treasures is a cutting from the "Herald-Tribune" of 1948, with a photograph of a single wall in Jerusalem standing after an Arab bombardment: on the wall is a film poster of "The Kiss of Death." "Story by Eleazar Lipsky, Screenplay by Ben Hecht," defying the Arab explosive.



*ELEAZAR LIPSKY*

Apart from his other activities he has now accepted the Presidency of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency and is engaged in a re-organization of its services. The Agency is a non-commercial and non-profit body serving the Jewish Press of the world. It was established 40 years ago and Lipsky believes that it is of key importance in providing Jews of the world with a swift, reliable and comprehensive news service, particularly with regard to Jewish affairs.

He was educated at the Columbia Law School. Apart from his other interests he is Vice-President of the American Jewish League for Israel, which he represented at the Zionist Congress as a Delegate. He is also a member of the Council of the American-Israel Cultural Foundation.

*PHILIP GILLON*

## Life and Letters

### RITCHIE CALDER TO NEW POST

**Mr. Ritchie Calder, the noted science writer, has been appointed Professor of International Relations at the University of Edinburgh. This is a Montague Burton endowment, similar to the chair of the same name at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem.**

**Professor Calder has just completed a book, "The Agony of the Congo," based on his recent visit to Africa, which will be published later this month by Gollancz, London.**

# Makers of Music

**By YOHANAN BOEHM**

**THE HALLE TRADITION** — A Century of Music, by Michael Kennedy. Manchester University Press. 327 pp. and appendixes. (Available on loan at the British Council Library, Tel Aviv.)

IN 1958 the Hallé Orchestra celebrated its centenary. It is the oldest orchestra with an uninterrupted existence in England and one of the oldest in the world — "a civic orchestra, yet privately controlled; a national orchestra firmly embedded in local soil." Michael Kennedy, the author of this book, had access to all relevant documents and has closely followed the fortunes of the orchestra as music critic of the "Daily Telegraph", for the Northern England, for the past 10 years.

In following his lively description one lives the ups and downs of the organization, takes part in times of musical highs and financial lows (very often coming at the same time), periods of artistic success and desperate fighting for bare existence. Prominent personalities come to life, not only the conductors leading the orchestra for long periods (Charles Hallé, the founder, for 37 years, Hans Richter for 12, Hamilton Harty for 13 and John Barbirolli for 15 — 1943-1959), but also members of the orchestra, soloists and guest conductors of international renown.

But this book is more than a recital of the changing fortunes of a provincial orchestra. It is a most interesting mirror of a century of musical tastes and social changes and gives plenty of characteristic glimpses of musical personalities over that period (sometimes more illuminating than detailed biographies). This includes music critics too, who are quoted extensively; but then, famous" names in this unpopular profession played an important part in the events e.g. Samuel Langford, Ernest Newman, Neville Cardus, Granville Hill.

There are many parallels to be drawn with our own orchestra. "All our subscribers must be placed in possession by the middle of March, at the latest, of a full report of what is to be given during the next season, together with a list of the chief artists engaged." That was written in 1899 and in Manchester. "The construction of programmes had been almost haphazard, from suggestions put forward by a number of guest conductors whose interest is to perform the works in which they shine, whereas of course the programmes should be drawn up as an organic whole over the series of 20 concerts." This in 1935, when the Hallé again suffered from an interregnum of guest conductors. Up to a short while ago, every programme was played after only one rehearsal, whether it was a standard programme or a first performance of new works.

**British Works**

The demand for the inclusion of British music, always strongly voiced, was generously answered, although the public took a long time to appreciate the works of Elgar (a special favourite of Hallé), Vaughan Williams (a personal friend of Barbirolli's) and other national composers. But in the course of time, many English compositions were performed, invariably reflected by losses in box office receipts.

Since the Second World War the Hallé played increasingly outside Manchester, this involving much travelling and hardship, and its yearly concert schedule was increased to 25 — five concerts each week.

But the most important lesson which can be learned from this history is that the orchestra reached its fine unity of performance and greatest success when under the continuous direction of one conductor.

All in all, an important book, interesting far beyond the City of Manchester.


**A WORLD WITHOUT JEWS by Karl Marx**

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# Cucumbers Do Affect The Jewish Problem

A SPECIAL REPORT By HELGA DUDMAN

## *Technologists Out to Solve Food Surplus*

FERMENTING cucumbers form, at times, internal cavities of varying size." The question naturally arises: how does this affect the Jewish problem?

Since the quotation is from an article by Mrs. Zdenka Samish of the Agricultural Research Institute at Rehovot, the answer is: a great deal. Mrs. Samish heads the Institute's Food Technology Department, whose function is the development and improvement of food preservation processes—canning, juice preservation, dehydration, and (experimentally, but more imminently than one might think) freezing. The raw materials are fruits, vegetables, and fish.

That agricultural surpluses have become an economic problem is a tribute to earlier Zionist idealism. This problem is now being met at a technical level, with a view to utilizing total output for the nation and for export. Cucumber cavities, the optimum moment for corn-harvesting, and the acid content of melons present problems in Israel — and so are Jewish problems.

Mrs. Samish often deals with Professor R. M. Samish, Head of the Institute of Horticulture and Professor of Pomology (the science of fruit-growing) and Viticulture (grape-growing). Any similarity of names is no coincidence: the Samishes are married and are a classic example of utterly practical Zionist planning.

R. M. Samish, a medical student in Czechoslovakia 35 years ago, decided that he wanted to marry Zdenka Kohn and come to Palestine. What was needed then in Palestine? Agricultural specialists. Where did one study agriculture? California. How did one convince one's elders that one was serious about all this? By first putting in a year of work on the land here. Young Samish did just that, at Mikve Israel. Having made his point, he was given the opportunity to study for his Ph.D. at the University of California. Zdenka joined him there, and put in 6 years for an M.A. degree.

"I was always on top of ladders," she says, "and the professors felt this was dangerous. So I switched from horticulture to technology. Today I'm glad I did, because now it's so important. You can see," she adds in something of an under-statement, "we always had the idea of working together."

At the time the Samishes returned to Palestine — 1934 — there was, to say the least, no problem of over-production. Olives, grapes, and citrus were practically the only crops available for industry. The Hebrew University decided only comparatively recently to teach agriculture. Research and teaching functions have now been brought close together in Rehovot — administratively as well as geographically. The newly named National and University Institute of Agriculture belongs jointly to the Ministry of Agriculture and the University. Mrs. Samish, like her husband, is active in both fields. "I like teaching," she explains. "It keeps me on my toes. You *really* have to know the answers."

Her research domain is a series of rooms. The main ones are a "pilot plant," for preparation, and a chemical laboratory, for analysis.

In a small antechamber a young man works with bubbling bottles and pipettes. He has a problem which is somewhat odd: he cannot read Japanese. And it happens that much significant literature on his field, fish-preservation, comes from Japan. This difficulty will doubtless be remedied soon. Meanwhile employing an international sense, he works with an instrument — measuring odour, familiarly called a "stinkometer."

Next door is the pilot plant, a gift of USOM. The Americans, knowing that agricultural research must extend to utilization as the link between field and consumer, provided this at high cost. Here, in a large room bristling with equipment, samples are prepared for tinning, drying, juicing, freezing. There are understandable items — vats of cork. There is a more alarming one — a dis'integrator. There are can-closing mechanisms, considerably more complicated than the can-opening sort. A huge stainless steel cabinet provides the "Florida method" of concentrating, using high vacuum instead of cooking. Bottles of apple and grape juice, in glowing shades of gold, pink, and orange, look like three-dimensional stained glass.

"Today we are determining the suitability of snap bean varieties for processing," said Mrs. Samish as three white-coated technicians were cutting up beans (a sight to make a housewife's heart leap with joy). There were yellow beans, speckled, bright green, pale green, and in-betweens. They were going into neat little piles, then on to their various preservative fates.

The next room is for laboratory testing and evaluation of pilot plant products — content of moisture, acid, vitamins, and so forth. There are dials, meters, scales, and switches. Such analytical methods deal with problems in a systematic way, and can solve them more quickly and



Zdenka & R. M. Samish

cheaply than a trial-and-error basis industrially.

Compared to the housewife's subjective evaluation, the equipment is close to science-fiction. There is the matter of olives, for instance. (They are one of Mrs. Samish's specialties; she has brooded over more olives analytically than any thousand casual nibblers.) Colour is judged by nothing as fallible as the human eye. It is done by a photo-electric instrument called the Hunter Colour Difference Meter which measures colour values objectively and numerically. A merely verbal phrase such as "shining black" is felt to have as little objective meaning as, say, "shining virtue."

In a recent paper on "The Improvement of Colour in Black Pickled Olives," Mrs. Samish and a colleague provide formulas and graphs which at first glance might appear to pertain to missile trajectories. Results, however, are summarized in practical recommendations — ("Colour could be improved by addition of iron salts... by pasteurizing in glass containers...").

Next door work is going on, in effect, for American technology — a circumstance of which Mrs. Samish is rather proud. "Most bacteriologists think that inner tissues of fruits or vegetables are sterile, free of bacteria," she explains. But it happened that a girl student at the University working on the insides of cucumbers found bacteria there. The discovery was passed on to an American official, who made available a research grant from counterpart funds to carry on experiments. "They gave us surplus food, now we are providing research for Israel pounds. My husband and I each got money for a project."

The thesis is revolutionary, and definitive conclusions have been reached with regard to tomatoes, peas, cucumbers and string beans: they are not as pure as their hitherto reputations. "We aren't sure about others yet," says Mrs. Samish, with the air of one who has long felt deeply on this controversy.

This project goes on in a sterile room; the bacteriologist is a woman survivor from a Polish concentration camp who has been in Israel only two years.

Overall cooperation and consultation is had with numerous organizations — from kibbutzim to industrial corporations, from the Standards Institute to Israel embassies abroad. Mrs. Samish, as a sort of super-housewive, is a staunch member of the Israel Consumers Association, of which she is on the Board of Directors.

A recent example of husband-and-wife cooperation outside the home involved peaches. More than 100 varieties grow in Israel, without plan and therefore without efficiency. Between the two Samish departments, samples were collected, notes taken, meetings held with growers and industrialists, batches preserved under varying conditions. Top samples finally approved were judged comparable — and in some cases superior — to five foreign products. With information now available, trees giving low yields and fruit of low eating quality can be eliminated; picking and canning of optimum varieties can be done at optimum times.

The dual nature of fruit — for use at table or in tin — must be faced; the notion of produce grown specifically for processing, rather than the haphazard use of surplus crops, is fundamental to a first-class industry.

Idealism, it seems, must acquire modern aspects of efficiency. Some of the questions coming under this heading: Is it better to pick apples individually or two at a time? Will not a drop in price force efficiency upon farmers and producers? If it is economical to tin peaches in America, should it not be economical in Israel also?

Such questions have for years been table-talk at the Samish home, to the annoyance of the two sons. The elder, in his formative years, believed devoutly that women should not work and that their place was in the kitchen (a cosy kitchen, not his mother's scientific sort). Today he is a budding plant physiologist and is married to a zoologist. The younger boy is drawn to insects. Observes Mrs. Samish: "Children cannot help being affected by their parents' work. If there is harmony at home, the result will not be revolt."

Are there differences of opinion at the breakfast table and consequently in the conference room? "Of course," says Mrs. Samish. "I think differences are the basis of scientific cooperation." Differences on rational issues would seem, then, to be a commendably productive, efficient, harmonious, and interesting way for spouses to disagree.



*Coloured leotards for children are now available in the shops. Worn with Terylene vari-pleated skirts, box-pleat, knife-pleat or sunray-pleat, and chunky-knit sweaters they make pleasing ensembles. Also on sale are Fair-Isle sweaters with matching hats.*

# *White House Housekeeping*
## *A $505,000 Headache*

By David Barnett

WASHINGTON — MRS. John F. Kennedy will become Chief Administrator, in her own right, of a big-time operation when she moves into the White House one week from today.

The household budget of the Executive Mansion amounts for the current fiscal year to $300,000, not counting the special funds set aside for any redecorating the new tenants might want. There are 34 domestic servants and 38 maintenance and mechanical employees.

The White House faces the common problems of homemakers generally in this age of scarce "help," but there are some added difficulties. Those employed to work among the world's mighty must be as trustworthy as angels.

A pastry cook with a penchant for tossing arsenic in the dough obviously is unsuitable for employment at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue. Equally unsuitable are those who might be indiscreet about what they see and hear in the back rooms or who can be persuaded to provide information to outsiders.

To help the domestic help resist temptation, the White House rarely reveals the names of members of the behind-the-brooms contingent. And because they are such special characters, most of the employees stay with the household even when the tenants change.

The taxpayers get some idea of what goes on when the White House, like other Government agencies, comes before Congress to get its annual allotment.

**Special Alterations**

For many years, the detailed presentation of the proposed budget was made by the Chief Usher of the White House, Howell G. Crim. Crim recently died and was succeeded by an assistant, Bernard West. Because of a special request for $100,000 for "extraordinary alterations" — the redecorating fund — the Administration sent its top money-man, Budget Director Maurice Stans, to ask for the bread-and-butter money this year.

Apparently, the make-up of the staff has not changed much since the end of the Crim regime.

The domestic force normally consists of a maitre d'hotel, two housekeepers, four butlers, six cooks, a valet, five doormen, five housemen, a head laundress, a pantry-woman and eight maids. The laundry is contracted out.

To keep the Mansion and its 18 acres of grounds in shape, there is a maintenance staff of eight engineers, four carpenters, two carpenter's helpers, four electricians, one electrician's helper, 11 gardeners, three plumbers, two storekeepers, a painter, a clerk and a common labourer.

The average pay for the maintenance force is $5,371 a year, for domestics, $3,709. Like most other household budgets, the one for the White House keeps creeping up. Recurring expenses increased $30,000 this year, mainly because of higher wages, larger electric and laundry bills.

**Yearly Inventory**

One of the "extra" jobs of the staff is to keep a close tab on some 30,000 items — furniture, linen, glassware, silverware, china, etc. — in the Mansion. This is not only good practice in any household; a yearly inventory in the White House is required by law.

Some changes in the White House domestic staff undoubtedly will be made. The Kennedy family will probably want to bring some of their own long-time servants, and Mrs. Kennedy is reported to be interested in improving the level of the food served at the Mansion.

There have been complaints for years that the White House has never been able to develop a superlative cuisine. Many of the best chefs leave soon for greener pastures: the pay is not competitive with that paid by lovers of good food who are not restricted to a pay scale established by Congress.

And, of course, there will have to be some staff additions in the child-care category, when the two Kennedy babies will move in.

(N.A.N.A.)

## *At 102 Back With Fortune*



*Mr. Yosef Avraham, the 102-year-old Yemenite Sabra, and his 90-year-old wife, who recently returned to Israel, after Mr. Avraham amassed a fortune in the U.S.A. Mrs. Avraham is his 12th wife.*

Photo by Yehoshua.

## New Instant Coffee On the Market

Jerusalem Post Reporter

ONE hundred litres of liquid coffee are shot up every hour into a 20-metre high, hermetically sealed tower that dominates the industrial centre of Lydda. There it swirls until it is spray-dried into "Ariston," the latest instant coffee made in Israel.

Spray-drying is the latest technique for manufacturing instant coffee. After the coffee beans have been roasted and milled they are put under very heavy pressure until they are turned into liquid. This is shot up into the tower and subjected to the spray processes, from which the coffee emerges in powder form. The spray-dry equipment used at Lydda is the latest of its type and comes from Germany.

"Ariston," a 100 per cent pure coffee, is made by the Aromatic Foodstuffs Industry, a firm formed by Paul Bergman 25 years ago to produce chicory. The new firm has four partners who have invested IL800,000 in it. They have received only limited Government aid, although Lydda is officially a development town. They employ 30 workers in three 10-man shifts.

"Aromatic" are also the manufacturers of "Presto," a coffee substitute which has gained a market in this country. It is strongly recommended for children or people who have to cut down on their consumption of actual coffee.

# *Diary of a Housewife*

By Hadassah Bat Haim

IT is quite surprising how quickly we get used to having a baby in the house. In fact it is now difficult to remember when we did not, and as I rush frantically from the napkins to the changing and the bathing and the feeding, trying to fit in the rest of the housework somehow, I wonder how on earth I occupied myself before she was born. Cannot remember sitting with my arms folded or searching boredly for something to do but judging from my present activities this must often have been the case.

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Conscientiously I take her to the Infant Welfare Centre to be weighed and measured and generally inspected. Cannot help noticing how much more beautiful she is than all the other babies in spite of her double chin, bandy legs and a decided squint. Am careful to admire the others in the most extravagant terms which are of course reciprocated with equal insincerity. Ushi, the black-eyed nurse, remains unflustered in the midst of wails pitched in ten different tones and intensities and as many inquiries about eating, not-eating, sleeping and not-sleeping (mostly the latter), as well as diets, clothes, hair-styles and 50 other matters that put lines on maternal faces. She even contrives to look at each baby as if she loves it and calls them all affectionate names as if she means it. Our baby decides not to join in the chorus of yells — she will do her yelling later when she is supposed to be sleeping — but beams impartially on anyone who stops to give her a kind word.

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WHEN we get home, I give her instructions: sleep for 20 hours out of 24, eat every four hours and never get picked up for frivolous reasons. She shows her disapproval quite plainly by doing everything contrary to the rules. As my other children behaved exactly according to the book this puts us at a bit of a loss. (Evidently they haven't read the same books). Her discipline is not helped by the fact that three or four people rush to comfort her if she as much as sighs, and, as for letting her cry, this might work where the baby is upstairs out of earshot in a night nursery, but under local conditions it would take stronger nerves than her parents possess at present.

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CAN see clearly that the child is going to be musical as, whenever I sing to her, she joins in with curious noises rather like a dog howling at his master's voice. Her father says these noises are probably protests which she is just too young to formulate, but that if she does like my singing it is not a sign that she is musical, rather the contrary.

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BIG daughter says how wonderful it must be not to have to do algebra, but when she thinks of all the agony of school that the poor baby has in front of her she hopes the little one will not regret having been born, on that account, as she often does.

# *Queen of the Kitchen*

By S. J. Goldsmith

FOR the first time in 32 years a Foyles' Literary Luncheon was held without the author being present to receive the honours. The reason for this departure is very simple — the author died nearly a hundred years ago. But she has managed in the meanwhile to become an institution. The Lord Mayor of London, the Netherlands Ambassador and a galaxy of London's famous men and women came to do honour to her memory.

One hundred years ago Mrs. Isabella Beeton compiled a cookery book that has become a classic, one of the most popular best-sellers ever published in the English language. Mrs. Beeton herself has become a synonym for good cooking, good household management—and good manners—as well as a never-ending source of music hall jokes, the fate of all British institutions.

These jokes are based mostly on the fact that English cooking is rather on the dull and uninspiring side. There is even a theory that the palate of the English has been atrophied over the years for lack of exercise.

The ironical situation that the most famous authoress of a cookery book was an Englishwoman is the mainspring of the jokes, as may well be expected. However, Mrs. Beeton has done her best. That she was more praised than followed—again the hallmark of many an institution—was not her fault.

The industry of the lady is truly astonishing. She died—in childbirth and not from food poisoning, to be sure—at the age of 29, had had four children, looked after a large Victorian household and yet managed to produce her cookery book, and a couple of others as well.

Now, to celebrate the centenary of Mrs. Beeton's book, we have a new—fourth—edition. It is a standard work of 1,200 pages, brought up to date and including such useful subjects as home-making, etiquette, gardening, medical advice. The etiquette section tells you how to meet Royalty; how to place your guests at the dinner table when you have one dowager duchess, two duchesses, one unmarried duke and a couple of earls, a viscount and a baron among them; how to tip waiters; how to go through the London Season without making one single blunder; how to go about giving an engagement party, and so on. It is simply indispensable.

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THE film premiere of "Esther and the King," for the benefit of Youth Aliya and the Save-The-Children Fund, was a good effort for two good causes and the response showed how popular Youth Aliya is in this country. The funds thus collected will no doubt come in useful for one of the institutions of the British Youth Aliya in Israel. The commemorative documentary on the hundredth birthday of Henrietta Szold was an apt opening to the evening.

# *Replies to Food Queries*

By Molly Bar-David

EVERY few days a letter or a call comes to ask about some dish in this column and where and how to get the ingredients. So here, for pin-up purposes, are some of the most general requests.

**Herbs and Spices**

Every store of standing today carries herbs and spices of almost every common variety. Certainly every large Co-op Shop and Supermarket in the country has them, as well as most quality delicatessen shops. Moreover, both the Hebrew and the English names of these spices are on the package, which is a small cylindrical plastic tube or a small tin box. These are put out by several firms—chiefly by Ta'am Vareach Spices (round plastic tubes), Front Bros., both of Tel Aviv (round plastic tubes), and tinned spices under the names of Jackson, Overseas, Lincoln and Arizan and packed in Tel Aviv. Although one gets a spice called "Saffron" this is really a "Safflower," for real Saffron is so expensive that it is weighed by pharmaceutical measure.

**Yeast, Gelatine, Brown Sugar**

If a recipe calls for compressed yeast, use 25 grams of fresh yeast instead of one cake of dry yeast (American type). Gelatine is now available in powder form (Front Bros. Spice Shop, corner Allenby and Rehov Carmel, Tel Aviv), but if you use the sheet gelatine one sheet is about equivalent to 1¼ tsps. of the powder. Brown sugar is available at the Vegetarian Shops (one in each city) where one can also get molasses and "dibs" — a carob syrup — which is a good substitute for molasses. Marshmallows are still not available in Israel and one hopes that our excellent candymakers will awake to this possibility one of these days.

**Cake Flour & Cake Mixes**

There are now several kinds of packaged flour in Israel. There is the 'enriched' flour which does not contain baking-powder and is used like ordinary flour. Then there is 'cake flour' which contains only flour and baking powder and similar ingredients which make it self-raising.' If you use this for making cakes you still have to add sugar, fat, eggs, etc. Then we have the 'cake mix' — three kinds: plain, spice and chocolate. These are made only by Osem Ltd. and come in cartons — not in packages. To cake-mix you have to add only eggs and water or milk. Unfortunately a lot of housewives went wrong when I gave a recipe for Devil's Food and another for Brownies, using Cake MIX. Many of them used 'cake flour' and then contacted me to know what was wrong! Had they used the 'mix', their recipe would have contained the vital sugar and fat without which their product must have turned into pita!

**Pots, Pans, Grillers**

I'm repeatedly asked about the best type of pot to cook in. In Israel, happily, we make many excellent cooking vessels. My own preference is for a heavy aluminium pot (now put out by Ilpas), which heats quickly without burning and also retains the heat on any size flame, however small. For this reason I also use the pot of the pressure-cooker a great deal — even when I am not pressuring food. The various pan grills on the market are also very good since they use hardly any fat, but they should be thoroughly heated before cooking on them. For grilling, however, I have a fondness for a real flame and prefer to use my gas grill to my electric one. Most wonderful thing on the market at the moment (and most expensive) is the rotisserie called Grillux (put out by Amisragas) which rotates and grills whole birds and roasts, as well as pan-grills on the top.

**More About Becky's Orange Cake**

Sorry folks, that was Betty's Orange Cake recipe I gave you last week, and not Becky's (and calls keeps coming in again for this one) so here it is:

Batter: *2 eggs, 2 cups flour (self-raising flour), 1 cup sugar.*

Syrup: *1 cup orange juice, ½ cup sugar, 2 tbsps. rum or brandy.*

Just mix up the batter with a spoon and put to bake in a hot oven in a well-buttered pan (be sure to use self-raising flour: no fat needed). While the cake is baking, bring the sugar and juice to a boil. Remove from stove and add rum or brandy. Keep this syrup hot. When the cake is done, and while still hot, gently and slowly ladle the syrup on to the cake, giving it a chance to absorb each spoonful of syrup. Cool, and then chill and serve with whipped cream and (if you wish) drained orange slices.

## It's Your Health that Counts

If the members of your family, or you yourself, Madame, are not well or suffer from any ailment, don't drink natural coffee! Drink SHAVIT as coffee. It tastes like wonderful coffee, is refreshing and healthy and may be drunk without limit, several times a day. There is no drink for children, either, that is as good or healthy as SHAVIT. *(Advt.)*





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# Survival of the Fittest

SATURDAY night's discussion on the survival of the fittest had a rare intimate quality. It also had Professor Yeshayahu Leibowitz, who continues to be one of the very few broadcasting personalities in Israel True, he was less than gallant to his colleagues, but here was a wonderful example of an acute, penetrating and controversial mind at work — one almost heard the ticks.

Professor Leibowitz's stimulating and logical argumentation dominated the discussion. The subject-matter was on a high level — it was a minority programme but unashamedly so. "Who is the fittest?" was the basic question which the three participants were discussing and although little emerged (Leibowitz saw to that), a lot of dead wood was cleared out of the way. Leibowitz's pessimistic realism led him to conclude that man has no objective requirements and that there is no need for society to survive, except in so far as man wants its survival. However, he refused to look into the future— this is "beyond my thought-categories." He rejected the objective biological meaning of "fitness" and substituted a subjective concept — the ability of man to fulfil certain functions in society (this ability not being genetic). In all this massive struggle with the bull of Darwinism, Dr. Leibowitz stood out as the matador while Dr. Goldschmidt and Dr. Wahrmann proved amiable picadors.

* * *

AMOS Ettinger's feature on the naturalist village in Galilee was interesting and well-edited. It started delightfully with the children of the village and their views on naturalism. One child mentioned that they were laughed at in school but this was subsequently supplemented by a parent who explained that one of the objectives in setting up their own community was to lead their own lives undisturbed — and to be away from the wicked temptations of the city, such as ice-cream and sweets.

The 60 families have been on the site for 18 months and are apparently satisfied with their achievements. There are various gradations of naturalism — ranging from mere vegetarianism to the rejection of leather clothes and shoes. Asked to define the distinction one villager responded: "A vegetarian does not want to harm animals; a naturalist doesn't want to harm himself."

The latter part of the programme came from Tel Aviv where we heard city naturalists and a doctor of naturalism holding the M.H degree (Master of Herbalism). The latter complained that the law does not recognize naturalist doctors as the medical monopoly is "in the hands of the drug doctors."

## Radio Review

We also heard about the official naturalist movement in Israel, which has 5,000 members.

One of the troubles with the naturalist movement is that it attracts cranks whose excessive claims and lop-sided beliefs tend to obscure the basic facts (an example of this hyperbole was the man in the programme who claimed that, given a proper diet, there would be no difficulty in living to 150 — the trouble, I suppose, as in the case of the man who reduced his horse's diet to nil, is that the subjects die before the experiment is concluded). But I would have welcomed an objective report on comparative illness incidence and mortality rate among naturalists and non-naturalists. This surely is the real criterion of the utilitarian value of the movement and the answer to rival claims. A statement of this nature was needed to round off the programme.

* * *

AFTER this excellent argument, it was disappointing to come down to the discussion in Sunday's edition of the "Parents and Children" series. The subject was "education to good citizenship," which is an extremely vital topic. The programme was broadcast at a peak listening-hour and provided an admirable opportunity to reach parents and to speak to them practically and intelligibly. Instead we were given a lot of airy and often pompous talk on a theoretical level which must have frightened off many potential listeners. Whereas the previous discussion was designed for the minority, this programme should have had popular majority appeal — I am doubtful if a discussion was the best approach, but certainly not this heavy, theoretical, wordy treatment which subject-wise was all in the air and radio-wise never left the ground. It was a bad service to an important topic and not worthy of the series. The only participant who showed the right capabilities was Shulamit Aloni. An attempt was made to add variety by inserting a tailpiece from a school class; this was not particularly successful either and as the main topic here was about arrangements for a Friday night party, I think it would have been well at the outset for the editor to explain just what is meant by "good citizenship."

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: Music from the Congo (tonight at 8.45); Offenbach in the U.S. (tomorrow at 3.50); Yiddish songs (tomorrow at 6.30); "Juarez and Maximilian" (tomorrow at 9.15); Discussion on "Is there communal discrimination in Israel?" (Sun. at 5.30); The frontier police (Sun. at 7.45); Portrait of a public nurse (Mon. at 6.05); A Samaritan family (Weds. at 9.30); Menotti's "Telephone" (Weds. at 9.30); The diaries of Virginia Woolf (Weds. at 10.32); Problems of U.S. Jewry (Thurs. at 9.30).

*AUDIO*

# CHESS

Friday, January 13, 1961

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White mates in two (2x)

**Problem No. 1502**
M. Marysko, Czechoslovakia
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post



Selfmate in two (8.3x)

SOLUTIONS. Problem No. 1397 (Zagorujko): 1. Qg8! Rg2/Rf2/e:d4/R:d4/e:d6/Kd5 2. Rg6/R86/Re5/Re4/R:d6/R:e3 — a classic study in shut-offs. Problem No. 1398 (Bjurandjam): 1. Kf3! f6 2. Bf4 f5 3. Rg1 Ka3 4. Ra1+; 1. —f5 2. Rg5 f4 3. Bd8 Kb4 (a8) 4. B:b6‡; 1. Kf5? f6 2. Rg1 Kb4!; 1. Bb2? f6!; 1. Ba3? f5! NAJDORF IN JERUSALEM.

Kb4; Qe8; Rb5, Rg5; Ra3, Bd3; Kte5, Ktg8; Pe3, (9)
Kd5; Bg2, Rg3; Ktd7, Ktg6; Pb4, c5, d6, e6, f5, (10)

Ka3; Qd7; Re2, Bb3; Ktb7; Ktc3; Pb4, d6, (8)
Kd5; Re4; Pa4,a6, b5, b6, (6)

Grandmaster Miguel Najdorf engaged 30 players in combined simultaneous and blindfold performance in Jerusalem last week. After four hours of play the guest won 20 games, drew five and lost five.

THE RETI CLUB yesterday reopened in its new premises at the Cafe Mongpol (2 Allenby Road) where it will be open nightly.

## LEIPZIG HIGHLIGHTS

**Game No. 926**
Queen's Indian Defence

| GOLOMBEK (England) | BARCZA (Hungary) |
|---|---|
| 1. d4 e6 2. c4 Bb4+ 3. Bd2 Qe7 4. Ktf3 Kt16 5. a3 B:d2+ 6. Q:d2 Kte6 7. e3 0-0 8. Ktc3 b6 9. Be2 Kta5 10. Qc2 c5 11. d5 Ra6 12. Qa4 Bc8 13. 0-0 e:d4 14. e:d4 d6 15. b4 Bd7 16. Rb5 B:b5 17. Q:b5 a6 18. Qe2 Ktb7 19. b5 Kte4 20. Kt1: e4 Q:e4 21. b:a Kta5 22. Qb5 Qe4 23. Q:b6 R:a6 24. Qe7 Q:d5 25. Rfd1 Qe6 26. Rab1 h6 27. Rb4 R:b6 28. Q:b6+ Kh7 29. a4 Qb5 30. Q:b5 Kt:b5 31. Kf1 e4 32. Kte2 R:a4 33. Kt:b3 e:b 34. Rb1 Ra3 35. Ke1 Kg6 36. Rb2 Kf5 37. f3 Ra2 38. g4+ Ke6 39. R:b5 R:h2 40. Kf1 f5 41. Kg1 Rd2 42. Rb7 f:g 43. f:g Kf6. White resigns.

The Fillip-Lombardi (Czechoslovakia-USA) game came to the following position after black's 40th move:

White: Kh2; Qf6; Rf2, Rg5; Be3; Pa5, d4, e3, f5, h3.
Black: Kf7; Qd5; Rb5, Rh8; Bd7; Pa6, b5, e4, g7.

The Czech Grandmaster found a quick way to victory: 41. R: g7+: Kf6 42. Rg6+ Kf7 43. Kg7+ Kf6 44. Kg1 B:f5 45. Rfg2 Rh8-h6 46. Qe7. Black resigns.

**Game No. 927**
Ruy Lopez

| ROBATSCH (Austria) | CONTEDINI (Italy) |
|---|---|
| 1. e4 e5 2. Ktf3 Ktc6 3. Bb5 f5 4. d4 f:e 5. Kt:e5 Kt:e5 6. d:e e6 7. Ktc3 c:b 8. Kt:e4 d5 9. e:d Ktf6 10. Bg5 Bf5 11. B:f6 g:f 12. Qb5+ Bg6 13. Q:b5+ Kf7 14. Q:b7+ Kg8 15. 0-0 Rg7 16. Qd5+ Bf7 17. Qd2 h6 18. Ktg3 Bg6 19. Rfe1 Kb7 20. Re7 Rc8 21. Rae1 R:e7 22. R:e7 Kh8 23. Qf4 Rh8 24. Qg4 Kb7 25. h4 Qf8 26. Kf5 B:f5 27. Q:f5+ Kh8 28. h5 Rd8 29. Qe6 f5 30. Rf7 Qg8 31. R:a7 Bd3 32. Qf6+. Black resigns. |

**Game No. 928**
Sicilian Defence

| GUTTI (Israel) | LARUSSON (Iceland) |
|---|---|
| 1. e4 c5 2. Ktf 3 e6 3. d4 c:d 4. Kt:d4 Ktf6 5. Ktc3 d6 6. Bc4 a6 7. Bb3 Be7 8. Bg5 Qc7 9. f4 b6 10. B:f6 (B:f6 11. Qd2 0-0 12. 0-0-0 b4- 13. Kb1 Bb7 14. f5 b4 15. Kte-e2 e5 16. Ktf3 B:e4 17. Ktg3 B:f3 18. g:f Kte6 19. Kth5 Rg5 20. Qg2 Kh7 21. h4 Rd5 22. Rdg1! Rg8 23. Kh3 Ktd4 24. K1: f4 g:f 25. Rg3 Rg5! (25. —R:g3 26. Q:g3 K1:f5 27. Qg4 Qd7 28. Bd5 B any 29. Be4: 30. Rg7+ Kh8 27. Rh7 ‡: Black resigns.

ELIAHU SHAHAF

## BRIDGE

*By JERUSALEMITE*

### An Ingenious Defence

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | S. Q 7 6 4 3<br>H. 8 7 2<br>D. A 9<br>C. A K J | |
| S. K J 10<br>H. Q 3<br>D. Q J 8 6 4 3<br>C. 6 4 - | W E<br>S | S. 9 8 5<br>H. J 10 9 6<br>D. 10 5<br>C. Q 10 9 2 |
| | S. A 2<br>H. A K 5 4<br>D. K 7 2<br>C. 8 7 5 3 | |

South dealer, neither side vulnerable. The bidding was:

| South | West | North | East |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1H | — | 1S | — |
| 1NT | — | 3NT | — |

North was not proud of his raise to full game, because his holding seemed worthy of a better try; but his partner's minimum rebid served him as a timely warning.

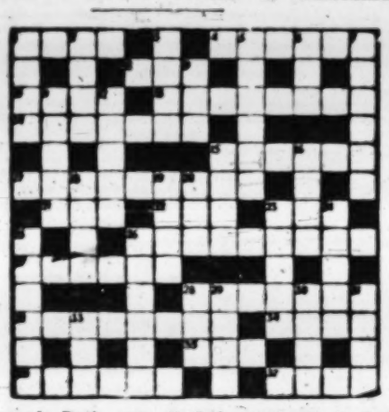
West started with the six of diamonds. With two stoppers in the suit and a powerful general holding, South saw no need to refuse the first trick. Dummy's spades offered the best prospects, and he therefore played a spade to the ace.

But West too had done a bit of thinking. Faced by a powerful dummy and South's opening bid he realized that little short of a miracle could stop the three no-trumps. When the ace of spades came, he dropped the king.

Well, this established dummy's queen for the eighth trick. But South needed one more winner. There was the alluring club finesse, and quite naturally South went in for it; East won and played another diamond. South next collected dummy's top clubs, but the suit would not break evenly, and the defending team later managed to scratch together five tricks.

Our readers will note with satisfaction that West's plucky defence did not even cost his side a trick: the drop of the king had merely shifted the spade winner from the second to the third trick in that suit. But it did manage to put South off the right trail.

## POST Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS — 1. Perch, perhaps. 4. Take exception to some small thing? 8. Final trophy? 10. Might he be upset by a reduction in price? 13. The singer finishes one? 14. Dog used in sporting pursuits. 15. In a restful position. 17. At which you only get scraps of food? 21. Take solid food. 22. Is it hard to swallow? 23. Condensed water. 26. A heavy puncher. 27. Let a friend have a go, since it's cheap. 28. Pun about Rita. 32. Game in which you don't get a square deal? 34. A number of men in England. 35. It grows in the old-fashioned west. 36. Most reasonable. 37. Ran one's fingers over the fabric?

DOWN. — 1. Footwear fullers? 2. Move about in prison? 3. A bit of macaroni, possibly. 5. Women in white? 6. I'm in the gold rush. 7. Sensible clothes. 9. This son, is a clergyman. 11. A show to see again, we hear. 12. Skill in boats? 15. A reiterative note. 16. The golfers' river? 18. It hurts if you miss it and hit it. 19. Elegiac poet. 20. Cold contradiction. 22. Slowly run away. 24. She may wear the trousers. 25. Broken spears kept in reserve. 26. They're over modest, and mostly uncivil. 28. Indulge one's curiosity. 29. Person exploiting a ruse that's gone wrong? 30. The occasion when father had an hour-glass? 31. Comfortable, airy place. 33. From which to get some tea in Backburn?

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 1. Door(keeper). 4. Greens. 8. Lag. 10. Fret. 13. Lump sums. 14. Fin-ally. 15. (treacle) Toffee. 17. Fast train. 21. Laid(y). 22. (fresh)Air. 23. Has. 26. Hide-bound. 27. London. 28. Toe-caps. 32. Showed up. 34. Hush. 35. But. 36. Sadism. 37. Wasp.

DOWN. — 1. Ituff. 2. Oven. 3. Hat. 5. Re-P.T.-on. 6. Emu. 7. Sister. 9. Guy. 11. Rival. 12. Tasty. 15. Tire. 16. Frau. 18. Sawn. 19. Rain. 20. (fl---) Aid. 23. Hooch. 24. Snips. 25. Blasts. 26. Hove-rs. 28. Tub. 29. Opus. 30. Aura. 31. Shop. 33. Old (Nick).

# VARIED FILM FARE IN '61

IN the next few months the Israel public will see the widest variety of pictures from American, French, Italian and English studios — colossals, art films, suspense stories, comedy and — "Exodus," the latter around June.

Movie importers seem a contented and optimistic lot. Mr. Chissick, of United Artists, whose office on Mograbi Square overlooks a giant likeness of Brigitte Bardot (recently draped up to her neck at the request of the Tel Aviv Municipality) had good words to say about the people who fill the cinemas. "Our public has good taste, and can keep a good picture going for many weeks," he stated, adding "we also have bad audiences that whistle when they don't approve."

Mr. Grinwald, of 20th Century Fox, who serves also as chairman of the Association of Managers of American Film Companies in Israel, says that the Israel public wants entertainment first of all, not problems — at least, not problems which strike close to home. That's why "The Story of Anne Frank" was a box-office failure, against all expectations. So was "On the Beach," which gave a grim picture of the results of atomic warfare.

Remember "Around the World in 80 Days"? Its tremendous around-the-world success inspired imitation. Columbia is sending us a picture called "Pepe," starring the inimitable Cantinflas, with no less than 40 big-name actors, including some Hollywood figures whom only the oldest among us will remember. Also from Columbia comes an $8m. colossal "Guns of Navarrone" with Gregory Peck and Irene Pappas.

### Hitchcock Thriller

We will see action of a different kind in Paramount's "Psycho," directed by Hitchcock, of course, with Anthony Perkins and Janet Leigh. Reviews from abroad say it is Hitchcock at his most blood-curdling. We may soon expect, also from Paramount, the picture made from that successful play, which was made from the successful novel, "The World of Suzy Wong." The setting: Hong Kong's red-light district. It stars the old, reliable William Holden, and an exotic newcomer, Nancy Kwan, playing the little Chinese prostitute with the heart of gold. And before we finish with Paramount, one more picture of particular interest — "One-Eye Jack," hailed as one of the most "adult" Westerns ever made, and appropriately starring Marlon Brando. Another Brando picture, with the assistance of Anna Magnani and Joanne Woodward, will be United Artists' "The Fugitive Kind," from a play by Tennessee Williams.

Elizabeth Taylor will be seen in M.G.M.'s "Butterfield 8," a picture made from an O'Hara novel which was quite a *succès de scandale* in America some 25 years ago, with its heroine setting speed records in rushing from bed to bed. Of the other queens of glamour we'll see Sophie Loren in 20th Century Fox's "The Millionairess," and Marilyn Monroe in "Misfits" with Clark Gable, the King's last. ("Misfits," readers of gossip columns may recall, was the picture which lived up to its name. It was during the making of it that the author Arthur Miller, and the star, Marilyn Monroe, discovered that they were not compatible.) One more Clark Gable picture, his next to the last, will be a Paramount comedy, "It Started in Naples," in which we will see Sophie Loren and Vittorio De Sica again.

Another ageing charmer, Jean Gabin, stars in the French import, "La Grande Famille," which portrays the decay of a wealthy French family. Those who have seen Gabin's classic of 25 years ago, "Pepe le Moko," now playing here, will have a chance to compare vintage Gabin with his present-day best.

Is the Bible being neglected? Definitely not. After "The Ten Commandments," now playing here, there will come "Esther and the King," to be released, naturally, around Purim. Joan Collins plays the beautiful girl who married the stupid king (Richard Egan). We will be privileged also to get a preview of another almost-Biblical colossal, when "My Glorious Brothers," based on Howard Fast's novel on the Maccabean wars, will be filmed here soon in an operation to equal the filming of "Exodus."

*M.K.*


**Jerusalem Cinemas**
Commencing Saturday, January 12, 1961
Weekdays: Mats.: 10.30 a.m., 3.30 p.m. Evenings: 6.45 & 9.45
Saturdays: 6.45 p.m., 8.45 p.m.

CHEN Tel. 22955
72 Jaffa Rd.
ODDS AGAINST TOMORROW
HARRY BELAFONTE
ROBERT RYAN
SHELLEY WINTERS
GLORIA GRAHAME

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Never before revealed
The Day They Robbed The Bank of England
ELIZABETH SELLARS
ALDO RAY

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For Adults Only
one of the best British comedies
Please Turn Over
TED RAY — JEAN KENT
Hebrew and French titles
Fri., 2.45 THE 39 STEPS

JERUSALEM Tel. 20887
KIRYAT TOVEL
Nightly: 6.30, 8.45
The year's great film
Tennessee Williams'
CAT ON A HOT TIN ROOF
with
ELIZABETH TAYLOR
PAUL NEWMAN

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ADULTS ONLY
No complimentary tickets

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Cinemascope-technicolor
Space declares war on Earth:
Outlaw Planet Captures Moon!
BATTLE IN OUTER SPACE
A film beyond belief — but it could happen today!

ORNA Tel. 24733
DICK CLARK: The idol of the teen-agers
A sincere picture about today's youth
BECAUSE THEY'RE YOUNG
For adults only.

RON Tel. 23104
Daily 3.30, 6.45, 8.45 p.m.
Defiant Men at War, heading into Hell!
Tarawa Beachhead
KERWIN MATTHEWS
JULIE ADAMS
also Sunday at 10.45 a.m.

SEMADAR
JACQUES CHARRIER
CHARLES ARNAVOUR
BELINDA LEE
DANY ROBIN
Les Dragueurs
(The Hunters)
An Original and Realistic Drama

TEL OR Tel. 23570
2nd Week
3.30, 6.30, 8.45
The famous Israel film
Directed by Peter Frye
I Like Mike
with
Batya Lanzet,
Zeev Berlinski,
Gideon Singer

ZION HALL Tel. 23286
8th Week
Charlton Heston
Yul Brynner,
Anne Baxter,
Edward G. Robinson
Yvonne de Carlo
and a cast of thousands in Cecil B. de Mille's greatest masterpiece
THE TEN COMMANDMENTS
in Technicolor
Owing to the length of the film, Sat. one perf., 5 p.m. weekdays; perf. 3.30 — 8.

Commencing Saturday, January 14

EDISON Tel. 24058
Sat.: 6.30, 8.45
Weekdays: 3.30, 6.30, 8.45
Where boy and girl discovered desire, emotions explode violently
A SUMMER PLACE
Sandra Dee — Troy Donahue
Adults only.
No complimentary tickets

STUDIO Tel. 24055
6th Week
Sat.: 6.45, 8.45
Daily: 3.30, 6.45, 8.45
The Wonderful French Film
TOI LE VENIN
Marina Vlady, Robert Hossein
Odile Versoise
Also Fri. at 2.45 p.m.

**Tel Aviv Cinemas**
Commencing Sat., Jan. 14, 7.30, 9.30. Weekdays: 3.30, 7.15, 9.15

Today 2 p.m. TEL-AVIV Cinema THIRD WEEK
JOHN O'HARA'S FROM THE TERRACE Adults only
Paul Newman Joanne Woodward.

ALLENBY
SOPHIA LOREN
ANTHONY QUINN
in
"HELLER IN PINK TIGHTS"
3.30, 7.15, 9.30

ARMON DAVID
Second Week
BATTLE CRY
based on Leon Uris' novel
with
Van Heflin — Tab Hunter
Cinemascope—Warnercolor
Hebrew and French subs.
3.30, 7.15, 9.30

BEN YEHUDA
Israel Premiere
BRIAN RIX
CECIL PARKER
WILLIAM HARTNELL
The Night We Dropped A Clanger
today 2.15;
daily perfs.: 3.30—7.15, 9.15

CHEN 2nd Week
Most human drama
The Ninth Circle
First prize international festival
3.30, 7.15, 9.30

EDEN 9th Week
Abd El Halim Hafez
in
Days and Nights
A musical melodrama

ESTHER 4th Week
M.G.M. proudly presents
William Wyler's production
BEN-HUR
the entertainment experience of a lifetime
Charlton Heston
Jack Hawkins, Haya Harareet
Sat.: 7.30. Weekdays: 3.30 & 8

GAT Tel. 27888
ALAN LADD
in the thriller
A Man in the Net
3.30, 7.15, 9.30

HOD 8th Week
World Premiere of the Israel Film
I LIKE MIKE
Peter Frye's direction
No invitations.

MAXIM
A hot thriller for a cold winter
JOHN MILLS
WILFRID HYDE WHITE
The Vicious Circle
Friday: 2.30
Sat.: 5.30, 7.30, 9.30

MIGDALOR
BARBARA RITTING
IVAN DESNY
in
ALLE SUENDE UNSER ERDE
For Adults only

MOGRABI 3rd Week
BRIGITTE BARDOT
SAMI FREY
in
LA VERITE
Directed by Henry-George Clouzot
ADULTS ONLY
A Columbia Picture
3.30, 7.15, 9.30

OPHIR 5th Week
Israel Premiere
The Savage Innocents
Based on the novel "Top of the World" by Hans Ruesch
Anthony Quinn, Yoko Tani
Technicolor — Technirama
3.30, 7.15, 9.30

PARIS 3rd Week
ISRAEL PREMIERE of Jean Gabin's classic
PEPE LE MOKO
directed by Julien Duvivier.
A Forum Film release.
6 performances daily.

ORION 3rd Week
ISRAEL PREMIERE
Michèle Morgan
O. W. Fischer
Heinz Ruehmann
Sonja Ziemann
in Vicki Baum's immortal
MENSCHEN IN HOTEL
(Grand Hotel)
Top Film of the Year
Hebrew French Subtitles
3 Perfs. daily 3.30, 7.15, 9.15.

PEER 9th Week
Must Be Seen
Never on Sunday
The sparkling film, for which MELINA MERCOURI won the first prize at Cannes 1960 Festival
Written — Directed — and Co-acted by JULES DASSIN
Adults Only

SDEROTH 15th Week
Sloan Wilson's great best-seller
A SUMMER PLACE
technicolor
SANDRA DEE
RICHARD EGAN
DOROTHY MAGUIRE
Adults only

TAMAR
presents
what is undoubtedly one of the most unusual films shown in this country in years
THE FLESH AND THE FIENDS
starring:
Peter Cushing
June Laverick
Donald Pleasance
in Dylascope
a "Sundfilm" release
This "Strangest true story of all" will be shown in 6 perfs. daily at 10, 12, 3, 4, 7.15, 9.15
For Adults Only.

TCHELET
JEAN GABIN
FRANCOISE ARNOUL
MARIA FELIX
Jean Renoir's masterpiece
FRENCH CANCAN
Technicolor
3.30, 7.15, 9.30

YARON 2nd Week
Terrific Trio of Top Stars:
LANA TURNER
ANTHONY QUINN
SANDRA DEE
suspense drama of crime and passion. Shocking conflict between mother and daughter
PORTRAIT IN BLACK
3 perfs. daily at 3.30, 7.15, 9.30
for adults only
no complimentary tickets, no reduction.

ZAMIR
MELINA MERCOURI
in the Greek film
STELLA

RAMAT GAN 3rd Week
Evening perf. at 7.15, 9.15
The most exciting thriller of the year
Sapphire
in Eastmancolour
Mats. daily at 4
The Wild and the Innocent

3 Perfs.: 7-8.30
ZAPON-CINEMA
SOUTH PACIFIC
5th week
The perfect show in TODD-AO
Advance sale of tickets for the whole week at the box office (Tel. 23666) and at all ticket offices.
Owing to the technical facilities required, this film can only be shown in Tel Aviv and surroundings at the Zafon Cinema.

THE LITTLE ENGLISH THEATRE
presents
a musical comedy
THE BOY FRIEND
IN JERUSALEM
Y.M.C.A., Sat., Jan. 14
8.30 p.m.
Tickets at Cahana's
Last Performance IN TEL AVIV
Z.O.A. House,
Tues., Jan. 17
at 8.30 p.m.
Tickets: Hecht, Le'an, Kanaf, Z.O.A. House.
BOOK EARLY

**Haifa Cinemas**
From Saturday, January 7, 1961

AMPHITHEATRE Tel. 4018
THE LOST WORLD
Based on Conan Doyle's novel
With Claude Rains, — Michael Rennie, Jill St. John
Fox Film in Cinemascope and colour.

ARMON Tel. 4048
An Israel Picture of great beauty, drama and suspense!
THEY WERE TEN
English titles
Under the Patronage of Mayor Abu Khousby.

ATZMON Tel. 3803
M.G.M.'s great blazing picture
HOME FROM THE HILL
Technicolor
ROBERT MITCHUM
ELEANOR PARKER
Owing to the length of the film opening perfs. start at 6.45, 9.15 sharp.
For adults only.

EN DOR Tel. 3421
During the whole week!
Haifa Premiere!
The great Turkish film
BERDUS
with the famous singer
ERKI MURENDY
2 perfs. nightly 6.45 & 9

GAL OR Tel. 4367
7th Week
JACK LEMMON in
THE APARTMENT
Mats.: AT GUNPOINT
KINGS GO FORTH
THUNDER ROAD

MIRON Tel. 3003
M.G.M.'s hilarious comedy
DAVY
ALEXANDER KNOX
RON RANDELL

MAY Tel 2858
5th Week
THE TEN COMMANDMENTS
in Technicolor
No complimentary tickets
Sat. at 7.30 p.m. Weekdays at 3.30 and 7.30 sharp.

MORIAH Tel. 81477
MICHELE MORGAN
MARCELLO MASTROIANI
FEMMES D'UN ETE
Cinemascope & Eastmancolor

ORAH Tel. 4017
3rd Week
STRANGERS WHEN WE MEET
with KIM NOVAK, KIRK DOUGLAS
For adults only.
Columbia release.

ORION Tel. 4020
STEVE REEVES in
L. Tolstoi's
AGI MURAD
(The White Devil)
Eastmancolor & Cinemascope
English dialogue

ORLY Tel. 81888
One minute-Carmelit terminus
"This is one of the exemplary productions of Film Art in our Time" —Ha'aretz
BETSY BLAIR in
GRAND RUE
For adults only.
2 perfs. nightly, 6.45 & 9

PEER Tel. 2232
5th Week
The latest Israel comedy directed by Peter Frye!
I LIKE MIKE
Batya Lanzet,
Zeev Berlinski,
Gideon Singer

TAMAR Tel. 6582
2nd Week
Shirley Maclaine,
Frank Sinatra,
Maurice Chevalier,
Louis Jourdan,
in Cole Porter's
CAN CAN
in TODD-AO
For adults only.
Weekdays: 3.30, 6.30 & 9.


# ON THE AIR

**527, 258.4, 249 & 220 M.**

**News:** Hebrew: 6.00, 7.00 and 7.58 a.m. **Tomorrow:** 8.30, 1.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m.

**English** 7.00 p.m. **French:** 2.15 p.m.

**TODAY**
**FIRST PROGRAMME**

6.00 a.m. Religious Services (R). 6.10 Musical Clock (R). 6.58 Programme Announcements. 7.17 Morning Melodies. 8.00 Close Down.

11.00 a.m. Programme Announcement. 11.01 "Popular Concert": Liszt: "Les Preludes"; Chopin Piano Concerto No. 1 in E-minor, opus 11 (Soloist: Alexander Uninsky); Grieg: Wedding-Day at Troldhaugen; Auber Overture "The Black Domino." 12.10 Military Bands. 12.30 Hebrew Songs. 12.45 Lunchtime Music. 1.45 Where to Go? 2.30 Close Down.

2.00 Kabbalat Shabbat. 3.30 Youth Corner. 4.00 Special Programme for Tourists presented by Y. Lev. 5.05 Classical Request Programme: Cimarosa: Oboe Concerto; Dvorak Symphony No. 5 in E-minor ("From the New World"), opus 95. Conductor: Rafael Kubelik). 6.05 Bible Reading. 6.15 The Salt-Lake Tabernacle Choir. 6.30 Literary Bag. 7.20 "Music for Your Enjoyment." 7.40 Shabbat Songs. 8.00 Programme ed. by Y. Ben-Heral & R. Rashan. 8.45 Folklore of the Nations—Congo. 8.58 Announcements. 9.15 Spot Announcement. 9.16 Friday Evening Concert: Haydn: Symphony No. 44 in B-minor, played by the Haydn Orchestra, conducted by Harry Newstone; Poulenc: Concerto in D-minor for Two Pianos and Orchestra, played by Francis Poulenc and Jacques Fevrier with the Strasbourg Festival Orchestra, conducted by Charles Bruck; Roussel: "The Forest Poem," played by the Strasbourg Festival Orchestra conducted by Charles Bruck. 10.30 "A Moment of Poetry." 10.32 "Tempo" — A Musical Magazine. 11.10 Close Down.

**TOMORROW**

7.30 a.m. Services. 7.37 Light Classical Music. Suppe: Overture, "Light Cavalry"; Schubert: Incidental Music to "Rosamunde" (Conductor: Paul Kletzki). 8.27 Today's Programmes. 8.45 Sabbath Morning Concert: Mozart: Divertimento in B-flat major, K. 287, played by the N.B.C. Orchestra, conducted by Arturo Toscanini. 9.15 The Week's Diary. 9.30 Hebrew Songs. 10.20 "The World of Science" — weekly ed. by Drs. N. Sharon and Y. Michaeli & presented by A. Arad. 10.40 Richard Tucker (Tenor): Puccini: Two Arias from "Tosca" & Aria from "Gianni Schichi." 10.50 "Curtain Up." 11.50 Requests for Hebrew Songs. 12.20 "Stage and Screen." 1.00 Light Music. 1.40 Cantoral Recordings. 2.30 Close Down.

3.30 p.m. Youth Corner. 3.50 Offenbach's visit to U.S.A. — ed. by O. Samuel & E. Halpern. 4.30 Beethoven: Sonata in C-minor ("Pathetique") for Piano, played by Solomon. 4.40 Series ed. by S. Bertonov and presented by Y. Bertonov. 5.00 Nation's Songs. 5.30 "Science Studio." 5.45 Oriental Songs. 6.05 The Art of Drawing. 6.15 The Flute (b): played by Julius Baker with Sylvia Marlow (Harpsichord): Handel: I. Sonata in F: 2. Minuet and Andante from Sonata in B-minor. 6.40 Songs in Yiddish. 7.20 The Weekly Talk by A. Alon. 7.25 "Melaveh Malka." 7.55 Light Symphonic Music played by the Kol Yisrael Orchestra. Soloist: Netania Davrat (Soprano); Herbert Fromm: Improvisations on an Israeli Song; Lavry: Four Songs; Salten: Fantasy on Two Russian Folk Songs; Baynes-Petrushka: Valse Destiny. 8.25 Sports. 8.48 Bible Reading: Yeshayahu, chaps 43 & 44. 8.58 Programme Announcement. 9.15 Spot Announcement. 9.16 Historical Miniature written by Michael Ohad with the Participation of H. Meron, Z. Zavinsh & G. Gadni. 10.45 Couperin: Concerto for Two Celli and Orchestra. Soloists: (Paul and M. d Tortelier). 11.10 Chamber Music at the Salzburg Festival 1960: Stockhausen: "Counterpoints," No. 1; Boulez: "Improvisations sur Mallarmé," performed by members of Radio Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Pierre Boulez; Schubert: Fantasy in F-minor for Piano Duet, played by Robert and Gaby Cassadesus. 12.00 Close Down.

**SECOND PROGRAMME**
**480, 422.5 & 202.7 M.**
**Commercial Programme:**

**Today:** 2.30 p.m. Opening. 2.31 Melodies. 3.15 "Head of a Man." 3.30 Oriental Songs. 4.00 Music from Films. 4.29 Close Down.

9.30 Opening. 9.31 Programme ed. by I. Daliot. 10.00 Folk Dances. 10.15 Dance Music. 11.00 News. 11.10 Close Down. **Tomorrow:** 9.30 Opening. Hebrew Songs. 10.00 Musical Miniatures. 10.30 Dance Music. 11.00 News. 11.10 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

**IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: Today & Tomorrow:** 6.30 Rumanian. 6.45 Hungarian. 7.00 French. 7.30 Ladino. 8.00 Moorabit. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Yiddish. 9.00 News in English. 9.15 Polish. 9.30 Close Down.

**ARABIC PROGRAMME**
**467 41.7 M.**

Arabic Programme (including News) **Today and Tomorrow:** 6.30-7.15 a.m. 1.15-2.15 and 5.30-11.15 p.m.

**KOL YISRAEL LAGOLA (323 M.): Today:** 10.15 News. 10.25 Our Correspondent Reports. 10.30 Sabbath Programme. **Tomorrow:** 10.15 News. 10.25 Editorial Opinion. 10.35 Cantoral Music.

**Programme to South Africa Today:** 6.45 News. 6.55 Our Correspondent Reports. 7.00 Sabbath Programme. **Tomorrow:** 6.45 News. 6.55 Editorial Opinion. 7.05 Cantoral Music.

**ARMY PROGRAMME**
**(216, 225 & 235 M.)**

**Today:** 6.00 Opening. 6.03 Request Programme. 6.55 Reading from the "Haftara" by A. Gurewits. 7.00 News. 7.10 "Vis-a-Vis." 7.30 Pleasant Tunes. 8.00 Friday Evening Concert: Works by Weber & Beethoven. 9.00 News. 9.15 Entertainment Programme. 10.30 Close Down.

**Tomorrow:** 6.00 Opening. 6.03 Pleasant Tunes. 6.55 Announcements. 7.00 News. 7.10 Folk Dances. 7.30 "Musical Pot-Pourri." 8.00 Musical Miniatures. 8.50 "The Night Following the Sabbath." 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

**B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS**
**(31.25, 25.12 & 19.51 M.): 7.15-7.45 p.m. Today:** News. News Comment. From Near & Far. **Tomorrow:** News. International Commentary. Sports Review.

**CYPRUS BROADCASTING CORPORATION. English Programme: (491 & 420 M.): News** 7.30 a.m., 2.00, 7.00, 11.00 p.m. **Today:** 7.45 a.m. The Coca Cola Programme. 8.00 Melodies & Memories. 8.30 My Word. 9.00 Miniature Concert. 9.30 Vanished Without Trace. 9.45 Piano Playtime. 10.00 The Melodic Line. 10.15 Strike Song. 11.0 The Final Year. 11.15 Light Music. 11.30 Focus on Fact. 12.00 **Midday Melodies. 2.15 p.m. The** Name is Shane. 2.30 For Children. 6.45 The Lanitia Programme. 7.15 Nesbitt's Passing Parade. 10.00 Meet Mr. Mystery. 10.15 Stars of Song. 10.30 Hit Parade. **Tomorrow:** 7.45 a.m. The Coca Cola Programme. 8.00 Melodies & Memories. 8.30 Popular Light Orchestra. 9.00 Meet Mr. Mystery. 9.45 Piano Playtime. 10.00 Felix King. 10.30 Rhythm is their Business. 11.00 The Final Year. 11.15 Wally Scott & his Orchestra. 11.0 Dancer Point. 4.00 Hit Parade. 2.15 p.m. The Name is Shane. 2.30 Robert Farnon. 6.45 The Lanitia Programme. 7.15 Space Patrol. 10.00 Undercover Carson. 10.15 Stars of Song. 10.30 Saturday Night Theatre. 11.00 Midnight Levant.

**VOICE OF AMERICA**
**English Programme.**

**Today:** 5.00 a.m. News. 5.15 United Nations in Action—On-the-Scene Coverage of the UN Proceedings. 6.00 News. 6.15 Repeat 5.15. 7.00 News. 7.15 Press Opinion, USA. 8.00 Report to Europe: News; Regional Feature—to be Announced. 9.00 Report to Africa: News; "Regional Weekly Commentary by VOA Africa Editor Richard Walton.

3.00 p.m. Report to South Asia: News. Regional Feature—Asian Magazine Review No. 53. 4.00 News. News Analysis. 4.15 American Journal—Hall of Fame at New York University. 5.00 News; News Analysis. 5.15 Report to Middle East; Regional Feature—to be Announced. 6.00 News. 6.15 Press Opinion, USA. 7.00 Report to Middle East; News; Regional Feature—Repeat of 5.15. 7.30, Listener's Log—to be Announced. 8.00 Report to Africa—Repeat of 9.00 Feature. 